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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Court's Decision Widens Balance-Wheel for Strikes Britain Weathers Slump

¶ **The Supreme Court's** reversal of former wage law decisons, in its recent upholding of the Washington State Minimum Wage Law for women, leaves a foaming wake which broadens surprisingly as it billows over industrial and legislative currents. One immediate effect is a tendency toward a wage law epidemic. Wage laws in some 15 states come in for reconsideration, since the decision constitutes a reversal of the court's invalidation of the New York Minimum Wage Law last year. So representatives from New York and seven near-by states nie to Washington to discuss with Gerald D. Reilly, acting solicitor of the Labor Department, advisability of rewriting or re-enacting minimum wage laws—invalidated last year by the New York decision and "re-instated" this week by the Washington decision. Indeed, now that the Supreme Court has established the authority of the states to pass minimum wage laws it would be surprising if a maximum of states did not respond.

¶ **The judicial rejuvenation** scheme is likewise washed by the swell of the decision. Today both sides are declaring that Monday's 5-to-4 reversal of last year's 5-to-4 decision constitutes an argument for them. Senator Wheeler, Democratic opposition leader, is echoed by Dean Henry M. Bates of the University of Michigan Law School in declaring that the history of minimum wage decisions by the Supreme Court illustrates the need for more care in drafting bills and the adequacy of the court to deal with bills when they are properly drawn. Attorney General Cummings, spokesman in behalf of the President's court reorganization drive, declares the reversal emphasizes the merit of the Roosevelt plan. But hopeful observers, reading into the decision a liberal tendency on the part of the court, see the possibility of the court itself nullifying the Presidential arguments for "reform." Certainly if the Supreme Court is big enough to reverse itself, the Chief Executive is big enough to profit by the example.

¶ **A new series of strikes** breaking out in the General Motors plants puts 17,300 men on the idle list in four plants at Flint and Pontiac, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio. Workers call it a "demonstration" or "a protest against refusal to recognize agreements with the committees," or "discrimination." But actually neither workers or company officials seem able to explain why—when conferences are going forward between labor and management—workers need jeopardize present public sympathy by a display of instability or uncalled-for force. The general notion seems to be that recent activities of the C. I. O. have encouraged labor to display its strength to stimulate recruiting—a safe proceeding since Governor Murphy's statement that he respects human rights above property rights and proposes that no blood shall be shed. Thus there comes into the labor-management controversy a demand for control—control of greed, control of force, self-control expanded to the field of mutual control—and the demand is laid equally on employers and employees.

¶ **Great Britain, despite** a total of £186,072,000 spent on armament, comes to the end of its fiscal year with a real surplus of £7,530,000, and taxpayers breathe easier. Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain's program for financing the abnormal outlays on rearmament by loan or from surpluses, acts as a pacifier to income taxpayers. Although rearmament commitments are expected to bring the additional income required for the next year to some £32,000,000, it is anticipated that growth in revenue will cover it. The drop in unemployment which showed 11,250,000 workers employed last month—a new high record—likewise testifies to Britain's prosperity. It is even claimed that it might be possible to balance the budget without any new taxation. Britain's emergence from the depression in the face of European unrest constitutes an example of national stamina. British financiers could have done little were it not for the people's determination to "see it through."

¶ **Yugoslavia's recent pact** with Italy comes in for considerable criticism as the Little Entente conference opens in Belgrade. Some say that Yugoslavia has turned its back on its old compatriots of Middle Europe and has violated the pact holding the buffer states together by thus acting independently in arranging the Italian accord. The treaty is likewise criticised as being out of sympathy with the League. Nevertheless, some Roumanian editors advocate similar independent action for Roumania, with Germany on the other end of the ribbon. It is admitted that the Balkan States prefer neutrality, but lying as they do along the highways of imperialistic armies, and near the gates of vital resources, expediency seems to demand that they maintain their respective balances by weighing their diplomatic stabilizers with heftier powers.

Canada Acts to Control Arms; Export, Import, Manufacture Included in Government's Bill

License System Planned at Ottawa Clothes Governor-in-Council With Wide Powers Over Munitions; Publication of Facts in New Proposal

OTTAWA, April 1 (CP)—The Canadian Government moved yesterday to take full control over the manufacture, import and export of arms, ammunition and war materials.

In the House of Commons, J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue, introduced a bill to amend the customs act which, when effective, will clothe the Governor-in-Council with wide powers over every type of traffic in implements and materials of war.

The provision is contained in a new section, 290, replacing the former section which dealt with the same subject in a general way. The new section specifically authorizes the Government to:

Require permits from exporters or transporters of such materials and prescribe fees, regulations and conditions under which permits may be obtained;

Prohibit, restrict or control export to any destination, import or transport in coastwise or internal trade;

License persons manufacturing, exporting or importing;

Publish information and statistics on export, import or manufacture.

Goods imported or exported contrary to regulations made under the act may be seized and forfeited. Persons permitting or causing export or import are liable to a fine of not less than $50 or imprisonment for not more than a year and not less than a month, or both fine and imprisonment if the value of the goods is less than $200.

If the value is more than $200 the penalty will be a fine of not less than $200 and not more than $1000, imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than four years or both fine and imprisonment.

Franco Retreats Before Loyalists South of Madrid

MADRID, April 1 (AP)—Government troops continued their southward march from Pozoblanco on the highway to Cordoba City in an effort to cut the path of insurgent retreat.

The drive yesterday was centered against Villaharato, small village on the highway. The eventual goal was the Penarroya coal fields now in insurgent hands.

The army of Gen. Francisco Franco, retreated along the road from Alcaracejos, where Espiel joins the main highway into Cordoba.

Villaharta is connected with Pozoblanco by a parallel north and south road and is in the insurgent rear on the Cordoba route. Its capture would bottle the fascists on a section of the highway running through Penarroya.

The Government then would have to clean up that region before advancing against the insurgent Cordoba stronghold from the northeast, military tacticians said.

A Government column moving up toward Cordoba from Andujar on the northwest has been held up for weeks by strong insurgent resistance at Montoro.

While the southern campaign topped Government reports of the war, other forces were said to be continuing an advance on the northern Guadalajara front between Masegoso and Almadrones.

Yesterday Government troops entered the town of Ledanca, west of the Aragon road and about 40 miles north of Guadalajara.

Insurgents in Retreat Abandon War Material

WITH GOVERNMENT FORCES AT ANDUJAR, Spain, April 1 (AP)—Insurgents in precipitate retreat on the Cordoba front late today abandoned the important railroad town of El Soldado.

A troop train left standing in the station with steam up bore witness to the haste of the flight which started with the government capture of Alcaracejos, Tuesday.

El Soldado is on a railroad running from Alcaracejos to Penarroya and just off the highway to Pueblo Nuevo del Terrible, northwest of Cordoba.

The insurgent troops who abandoned the train fled on foot.

Three of the train's cars were loaded with war material, including 300 rifles and dozens of machine guns.

Hands-Off Spain Policy Criticized by Mexicans

MEXICO, D. F., March 31 (AP)—Mexico, in a statement delivered to the League of Nations, yesterday attacked the European "hands-off Spain" policy as giving indirect aid to the insurgents in the Spanish civil war. It flatly rejected a London proposal that American countries co-operate in the policy, which it declared was "cruelly prolonging a fratricidal struggle."

Rebels Claim Gains In Drive To Bilbao

VITORIA, April 1 (AP)—Northern insurgent forces, helped by secret concentrations of men and munitions, broke through government lines in two sectors today in a new drive on Bilbao, capital of Basque supporters of the Spanish Government.

Sudden attacks at Villareal and Asensiamendo caught government militiamen unprepared, and brought Gen. Francisco Franco's troops into new, advanced positions.

An insurgent communiqué reported a small fort, several hamlets and a "whole connecting chain of trenches" had been occupied by the insurgents.

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Wagner Act Fills Larger Canvas In New Deal Picture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Easter Monday's now famous decisions in the Supreme Court are regarded here as a curtain-raiser for the Wagner Labor Act decision and this in turn is being felt more and more to be a major factor in the President's Supreme Court reorganization fight.

The issue that is being joined appears to be between the alternative of federal or state action in putting into effect the economic and social reforms which are advocated by the New Deal. Although the New Deal won comfort from five different decisions on Monday, and though the Supreme Court specifically reversed itself in a spectacular matter in one case, the Minimum Wage Law, yet it did not abandon its majority position in favor of state authority rather than federal authority in dealing with controversial questions in the New Deal category.

Members of Congress in their speeches, together with witnesses before the Senate Judiciary Committee are analyzing the results of the momentous Monday decisions, and Homer S. Cummings, attorney general, yesterday had his own comments on the matter, which quite naturally interpreted it as a great New Deal victory.

Result of Reversal

While it is too early to appraise the new position of the Supreme Court majority with finality, it is felt that when the further illumination of the Wagner Labor Act decision has been cast on the matter there will still be a sharp difference between New Deal and Supreme Court majority. This difference, it is anticipated, will be in large measure as between state and federal authority.

By reversing itself in the minimum

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

General Motors Swept by Wave Of New Strikes

18,400 Idle at Peak of Disputes—One Accord Is Reached

Chrysler Program

DETROIT, April 1 (AP)—A sudden outbreak of strikes in General Motors plants that affected 18,400 men at its peak receded today as the company announced that 7200 men had returned to work in the Fisher body plant at Cleveland.

Offsetting that settlement, however, was a strike that closed the plant of the Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Co. at Pontiac, Mich., this morning. The company, which employs several thousand men, is not a General Motors unit, although partially owned by the corporation.

Also closed by strikes were the Fisher body plant at Pontiac and the Chevrolet Motor Company's final assembly line at Flint, Mich. Closed, or partially closed, because of strikes in other plants, were the Pontiac Motor Company at Pontiac and Fisher body plant No. 2 at Flint.

Auto Union's Charges

Ed Hall, a vice-president of the United Automobile Workers of America, said the strikes were "a protest of the men against the plant managers' refusal to recognize the deal with their committees as provided in the General Motors agreement."

Mr. Hall was conferring today with H. W. Anderson, personnel manager of General Motors, in an attempt to settle the strikes.

General Motors officials here said the strike in the Cleveland plant, caused by a wage dispute, was of brief duration.

The possibility of a strike today in the General Motors plant at Oshawa, Ont., subsided, temporarily at least, when a conference between the factory management and workers' representatives was arranged.

Gov. Frank Murphy said he would "press night and day" for a solution of the Chrysler strike when his conference with corporation officials and U. A. W. A.-C. I. O. leaders resumes at Lansing, Mich., Friday.

Sixty thousand Chrysler workers and more than 20,000 employees of dependent companies are awaiting a settlement to return to work. Walter P. Chrysler, corporation chairman, and John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., are to return to Lansing for the resumption of the conference. Both have been in New York on business.

B. E. Hutchinson, Chrysler finance chairman, announced that "we have found it necessary to lay off many of our salaried employees and reduce the compensation paid to others retained to perform necessary services during this shut-down period."

"This corporation's payrolls must be earned through the sale of its product to the public," he said. "This source of income having ceased, payrolls, both salaried and hourly, have of necessity to be adjusted accordingly."

Other news of labor and industry: Page 6.

Leading Figures in India's Constitutional Issue

Sport and General; Portrait by Jane Jevons; © Elliott and Fry; Keystone; Central Press Photos, Ltd; Wide World; Underwood; © Russell, London; Acme

Played Important Roles in Reform Deliberations

1—The Government Building at New Delhi. 2—The Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow. 3—Mahatma Gandhi, Leading Influence Among the Nationalists. 4—The Aga Khan, Muhammadan Leader. 5—Sir Samuel Hoare, Who Led Drive for Reforms in British Parliament. 6—Viscount Halifax, Viceroy During Most Important Negotiations. 7—The Marquis of Zetland, British Secretary of State for India. 8—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Indian Liberal. 9—The Maharaja of Patiala, Chancellor of Chamber of Indian Princes. 10—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress. 11—The Marquis of Lothian, Who Was Chairman of the Franchise Committee Which Visited India in 1931 to Adjust Disputed Points. 12—Sir John Simon, Leader of British Mission to India in 1927, on Whose Report the Constitution Was Built

Mrs. Angell's Gem, Not Cake

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—A pleasant woman from Columbus, Ohio, named Mrs. Helen P. Angell issued some advice today on how to have a happy home.

It ran like this:

Crisp celery hearts, ripe olives, whole shrimp dipped in mayonnaise on toast rounds, barbecued young chicken, browned cauliflower with cheese, hubbard squash, buttered peas, pineapple grapefruit - apricot salad with French dressing, icebox whole wheat rolls, and gooseberry and currant tart with whipped cream.

That was the menu by which she was declared winner last night of the second national cookery competition of the Women's National Exposition of Arts and Industries.

Six women competed and Mrs. Angell was tops.

Here is how she bakes barbecued chicken as shown in the cook-off:

Ingredients: Three chickens of 1½ lbs. each; ½ bottle Worcestershire sauce; 1½ bottles tomato catsup; ½ lb. fat (2 tablespoons butter); 3 buds garlic; ¼ cup beefsteak sauce; 1 large onion chopped fine; ¼ cup vinegar; dash of pepper sauce; ¼ cup of sugar.

Split the chickens in half and brown in the fat (use no flour). Mix all the ingredients except onion and garlic. Tie onion and garlic in small cloth. Place chicken in roasting pan, pouring sauce over top. Bake in moderate oven until chicken is tender or about one hour. Baste frequently.

In the order of their finish, the other contestants were: Mrs. William J. O'Brien, Center Sandwich, N. H., whose main course was baked ham; Miss Evelyn Mischke, Los Angeles, meat loaf; Mrs. G. Lehman, Yonkers, N. Y., roast breast of lamb; Mrs. Percy Finks, Arlington, Va., Virginia ham, and Mrs. R. L. Maxey, Villisca, Iowa, salmon loaf.

It was worth $500 to Mrs. Angell to win. It was worth practically any figure to be one of the judges.

Mrs. O'Brien's prize was $300. She plans to use the money for the education of her daughter, Elsbeth Louise, 17.

A blue-eyed cheerful woman, she describes herself as "an instinctive cook." She always measures basic ingredients, but sometimes "guesses" others, and "changes recipes quite a bit."

Mrs. O'Brien has cooked for 12 years on a wood range in the large kitchen of her white, New England farm house, which overlooks a 130-acre farm and a mountain vista 15 miles from the railroad.

She cooks for her husband, daughter, son, William, 14, and six foster children and runs the house with only Elsbeth's aid. A farmhand does milking, but Mrs. O'Brien makes the butter.

Her husband thinks her best dish is New England baked beans.

She doesn't use molasses, but instead employs white or brown sugar. Begins by parboiling beans slowly until skins break. Adds sugar, salt, pepper, dry mustard, onion and salt pork. Then bakes five or six hours in old-fashioned uncovered bean pot, to which she keeps adding water.

The beans come out golden brown, pork crisp. "Men like baked beans better than anything else," and a "wood range is best for baking beans," says Mrs. O'Brien.

'Soapless Soap' Heads Parade Of New Chemical Inventions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Not since Cleopatra enhanced feminine beauty by using what her wise men labeled "soap" has there been a more dynamic change in cleansers than the introduction of "soapless soap" last night at the preview of novel du Pont chemical products, held at the New York Museum of Science and Industry.

"Gardinol" as it is technically known makes as good lather in hard water as in soft, while apparently serving every washing purpose from baby's skin to grandma's woolens.

It is made by adding hydrogen to already known vegetable oils—a process similar to the production of gasoline and allied products through the hydrogenation of coal, except that here fatty alcohols are the end products of "catalytic hydrogenation." These are changed into "soapless soap" by treatment with sulphuric acid.

Eliminating Mystery

The semitechnical exhibitions opening to the public here today have been set up in the main auditorium of the museum for the express purpose of removing the mystery usually associated in the public thought with new advances in chemistry. As explained by Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the museum, this is the aim of today's new and dynamic exhibition methods.

Lammot du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, in his remarks last night declared that every research chemist, whether he works in an industrial laboratory, at a university or at some homemade apparatus in the cellar, is building for his fellow men. "He makes something new and it is passed on to us all," said Mr. du Pont. "He improves an existing product and the same thing happens. The research chemist is indeed supplying better things for better living and providing new jobs besides."

A fashion show was the opening feature of the program and with the parting of rich curtains of a new heavy type of rayon by twin page boys, the promenade of models began. For the ladies it was a view of the newest scientific developments in dyestuffs, in bleaches, in water-repellent fabrics, in plastics and in rayons. Everything the girls wore, from nonscuff heels on shoes whose soles were glued—not nailed or sewn—to the artificial costume jewelry worn in their hair, was a product of the du Pont chemical laboratories. Even the color on their finger nails, the rouge on their lips, their gowns, underwear and cellophane hats—all were made by chemists.

Spot-Proof Dresses

In plastics and in rayons the costumes featured such achievements as satin gowns and sports dresses of materials which the chemical laboratory had rendered triumphantly resistant to rain spots. The wealth of new colors in spring dresses owe much of their richness to the worker in sticky coal tar, which produced the dyestuffs. Spring gloves of dazzling whiteness owe a debt to similar methods which achieve bleaching results in a few hours far superior to old-time methods, which took weeks.

A new flame-proofing agent for textiles and paper was demonstrated

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Recovery: Million Homes Aid It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Nearly 1,000,000 homes were improved with the proceeds of notes insured under the modernization credit plan of the Federal Housing Administration, which expired at midnight last night.

Primarily an emergency measure, this section of the act was put into effect in the summer of 1934 to relieve unemployment and provide a quick stimulant to the building industry. At that time business concerns in the field were doing little business and banks were unable to find sound loans in which to invest funds.

From now on, the FHA will concentrate on the long-range objectives of its program—"improvement in housing standards and conditions, and maintenance of a sound system of home finance."

Modernization and repair notes numbering 1,407,656, amounting to $537,319,490, were insured by the FHA through March 27. Final figures will be available in 30 days.

In addition, FHA officials estimated that their better housing campaign has generated over $2,000,000,000 worth of modernization and repair work which does not show in its own records.

Properties improved under the proceeds of insured notes include nearly 1,000,000 homes, 250,000 two-family houses and apartments and 150,000 other properties, including business and industrial buildings, hotels, orphanages, colleges, churches and farms.

Losses to the Government under the insurance system amounted to $4,769,930. Officials believe that after all claims for insurance under this section have been liquidated, the cost to the FHA will run about $25,000,000.

Dog Mail Off For Icy North

CHURCHILL, Man., April 1 (CP)—The mail man headed for the Arctic today.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police dog team left here with a full load of first class mail for many northern outposts, including the British Canadian Arctic Expedition now wintering at Repulse Bay, on the Arctic Circle at the top of Hudson Bay.

This will be the last mail delivered to the north from here until a boat sails for northern ports about Aug. 1.

Home Rule Start In India Meets Mixed Reception

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, April 1—The constitutional reforms of which the first stage was inaugurated today have had a mixed reception.

The main outward feature of this reception has been a general strike attempted by Indian Nationalists. This strike while closing many individual schools and shops and preventing the appearance of a number of non-Congress newspapers, has failed so far to upset the normal activities in India as a whole, though it may quite probably cause a certain amount of disorder, particularly in the shape of strife between Hindus and Moslems.

The position today in the Congress Party camp is one of bewilderment. Forces of Indian nationalism suddenly have been brought down from clouds to practical realities, and the effect is likely to be a complete change in the conditions with which British statesmanship here has had to deal during many years past.

The fundamental of Indian Na-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Popularly elected assemblies take control; old and new systems compared: Page 2. India—Potential Democracy: Editorial Page.

Ford to Produce Own Tires? Places Machinery Order

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Akron Beacon Journal said that a contract believed to be the largest single order for tire manufacturing machinery ever placed had been awarded to the National Rubber Machinery Company here by the Ford Motor Company.

The paper said:

"Reported to total upward of $1,000,000, the contract, for tire vulcanizers and mold equipment, is one of many let by the Ford company for furnishing its new tire plant in Detroit.

"The belief is that Ford's Detroit plant is to be equipped to produce about half of the auto manufacturer's tire requirements, and that it would be ready for production late this year."

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. is unofficially reported to supply 50 per cent of Ford's present tire requirements. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and the United States Rubber Company split most of the rest of the business.

President Sees Fiscal Burdens Close In on Him

He and Congress Hope for Economy but Mayors Seek More Cash

Relief Demand Up

Revenues Fail to Meet Estimates and Government Securities Sag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The difficulties in which President Roosevelt finds himself, partly produced by uncertainties and emotions in the Supreme Court fight, are well illustrated by the fiscal situation.

On the one hand, a considerable part of Congress is insisting on no new taxes, and demanding that, if heavy budget deficits threaten, they be met by economies.

On the other hand, the United States Conference of Mayors is again banging at the White House door, demanding higher relief appropriations. And other groups in Congress — sometimes including those who also ask economy in general—are demanding plenty of specific appropriations to care for their special needs. A forceful group of PWA sponsors in Congress called on President Roosevelt today.

Thus the Administration finds itself between the upper and nether millstones. The position is aggravated because it points to the prospect of further budget deficits, at a time when revenues are running some $150,000,000 below anticipations, and that means that continued new borrowing will be necessary. The borrowing, in turn, stokes the furnaces of inflation by constantly broadening the base upon which prices pyramid.

Bond Market Reported Weak

Meantime, the Government bond market is shaky, and there has been talk of the inability of the Government continually to pour funds into purchase of its own securities—thus continuing the inflationary spiral. So strong have these reports become, that Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, denied that the Government position was weakening.

The Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, working together, have ample funds to maintain an orderly bond market, he said. However, in official financial circles it is privately admitted that the Government bond market seems to be definitely establishing itself on somewhat lower level, arising largely from banking uncertainty. If institutional investors decide to re-enter the bond market strongly, it would of course mount to a higher level.

Meantime, to support the market, the Treasury has been selling $100,000,000 of Treasury bills a week, $50,000,000 more than usual, and there is some possibility that the practice may be continued. It seems likely, too, that the Treasury will have to float a regular bond or note offering before June 30. Some reserves to support the market are said to be left at the bottom of the Treasury flour barrel: in the trust funds of the postal savings system and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and these can be used for some time longer before the real bottom is reached.

Congress Grows Economical

On the other side of the fiscal picture stands Congress asking for greater economies in general terms, while not unwilling to spend liberally for specific projects.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, voiced the economizing view of Congress yesterday—in which Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, concurred:

"I favor retrenching and cutting down expenditures," said Mr. Doughton, "before new taxes are considered. The time has arrived for us to be more cautious and to get away from emergency expenditures in order to relieve the taxpayers of the nation."

These views are very widely held in Congress, where the anomaly is sinking home of spending more now that recovery is well under way than was spent at the depth of the depression.

But whether Congress will be permitted to follow its new economical instincts by outside pressures remains the great question. The Conference of Mayors, addressing its powerful lobby appeal to the President—but without ignoring individual congressmen in whose constituencies these cities are very powerful—demanded a sizable increase over budgeted relief estimates.

Mayors Clamor for More

The unofficial understanding was that President Roosevelt would ask for $1,500,000,000 in relief appropriations for the next fiscal year. The mayors want $2,200,000,000. In a text presented by Mayor LaGuardia of New York, they said:

"The cities believe that existing circumstances require continuance of federal responsibility for the employable relief group. It is believed, on the basis of studies that have been made, that approximately 2,800,000 employable relief cases will require WPA aid during the next fiscal year.

"On the present average federal cost per month per worker, this requires an appropriation of $2,200,000,000."

The mayors also ask allocation of $150,000,000 of PWA money still available from last year's appropriation.

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India Begins Self-Government: Popularly Elected Assemblies Taking Reins in 11 Provinces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—The great experiment which Britain is making in India in giving self-government to 350,000,000 persons—a population probably at least twice as large as that of the entire empire of ancient Rome—reaches a new stage today with the setting up of responsible legislatures in 11 provinces.

These provinces, each as big and as densely populated as a first-class European state, have hitherto been under direct British rule. They are now to govern themselves by means of popularly elected assemblies.

This is preliminary to their being linked with a number of units constructed out of the 600 existing princely states, semi-independent territories which Indian potentates have hitherto governed more or less autocratically under some British supervision.

There is, in this way, in course of formation, a single constitutional structure under a central Federal Government comparable to that of the United States.

Constitutional Freedom

This Federal Government is to come into operation as soon as the provincial and state units have been fully organized—as is now hoped may be the case in the next 12 months.

Constitutional freedom for Indians is thus on the way—freedom such as never before has been dreamed of, even in the heyday of Akbar, the Mogul, greatest of India's pre-British kings. India, in this way, is taking up a position of increased importance alike in the British Commonwealth of self-governing peoples and in the world.

In the British Commonwealth its place is to be half-way between that occupied by the Dominions and by the Colonies. The Dominions are such states as Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Irish Free State which, for all practical purposes, has become completely independent of Great Britain. The Colonies are territories such as Uganda, Kenya and Jamaica which are stil governed in the main from London. In the same category with the Colonies are Mandated Territories which are also directly ruled by Britain, but with responsibilities also to the League of Nations.

Seat in League Assembly

India has also become more important in the world. Already it speaks for itself in the Assembly of the League of Nations, instead of being, as was the case up to the World War, a mere satellite of Great Britain. In future, when fully federated, it will qualify for as complete autonomy as that enjoyed by Canada, South Africa and Australia.

It is true that, for the time being, British officials are to stand beside the responsible Indian statesmen, ready at any moment to intervene with help if catastrophe of any kind—whether financial, political or civil—should threaten. It is true also that—until the time comes for a further step forward—foreign affairs and defense are to remain in British hands.

All these are regarded as necessary safeguards during the period in which experience of the actual working of the new Constitution is being acquired by Indians. The safeguards, nevertheless, are not to interfere with the exercise by Indians of the functions performed by the responsible rulers of other self-governing states. The whole scheme, indeed, has been devised to enable the Government to broaden grually into completely popular rule, just as has been the case in Britain itself.

The new Constitution has been evolved with an amount of care, knowledge and foresight, never previously bestowed upon any comparable reform. Detailed investigations for it began in 1927 when a Royal Commission, presided over by Sir John Simon, now Home Secretary, and comprising M. P.'s from all the political parties in the British House of Commons, was sent to India by the British Government.

Planned After Long Study

This commission spent many months in the Orient. It visited all the Indian provinces and collected a great mass of first-hand information. Ultimately it produced a unanimous report of the most comprehensive character. The leaders of all the Indian political parties were subsequently brought together in London for consultation with members of the British Parliament in a series of "Round Table Conferences."

At these conferences the scheme was further shaped. Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. W. Wedgwood Benn, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Marquis of Zetland, and other ministers, participated. Experts including the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Eustace Percy, and Mr. John C. Davidson afterward took committees to India to settle points still in dispute. The results were eventually included in the most voluminous legislative enactment ever brought before the British Parliament. This measure became law on Aug. 2, 1935.

Since then preparations for the introduction of the scheme have been going on actively under the direction of the Marquis of Zetland, now British Secretary of State for India.

The Earl of Willingdon, and the Marquis of Linlithgow, successive Viceroys in India, have also done splendid work in building upon foundations laid by their predecessors, Viscount Halifax and the late Marquis of Reading. Economic depression, drought, and world unrest have conspired to make the task of introducing the reforms even heavier than would otherwise have been the case. But no check has been allowed to occur.

Extension of Suffrage

Meanwhile the first really democratic elections that India has ever seen have been held. About 10 per cent of the entire population, which means practically every Indian sufficiently advanced in civilization to be able to understand political questions of any kind, have been upon the lists of voters. This is about three times as many as had previously had any voice in sending M. P.'s to the provincial legislatures.

The attitude of the Indians who have been elected toward the new Constitution is not likely to become fully apparent until they find themselves at the council table. Most of the representatives of the Indian National Congress, India's chief home rule organization, who by their successes in the elections have secured for themselves a larger share of the seats than those of any one other group, have taken up an initial position of hostility to the system.

But it is by no means certain that this will continue to be the case when these representatives find themselves faced with having to vote either for or against measures closely affecting themselves and their friends.

On the other hand, various other groups, including in particular moderates calling themselves "Liberals," have split from the National Congress mainly on this account. The other chief parties in the electorate, including the Moslems, who are in a preponderancy in the provinces of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Bengal, the Sikhs who compose a powerful minority in the Punjab and the "Justice" party who are important in Madras, are preparing to co-operate actively in working the reforms. The same applies to Europeans, Parsis, Indian-Christians and large groups of low-caste Hindus known as the "depressed classes" or "untouchables," who are distributed over the greater part of India.

Improvements Under Britain

Never before in world history has such an undertaking been attempted as that which these reforms represent. To weld into a single self-governing federation, a whole subcontinent of peoples of widely differing races, languages and religions, and in every stage of civilization from that of the Stone Age upward, might be compared with that which has been achieved in the United States.

But in India, besides all this, there is yet another problem. It has been how to awaken political consciousness in a teeming multitude of peasants whose age-long absorption in their fields has shut them off from all corporate action outside the narrow boundaries of their 500,000 separate villages.

Britain, under the reforms, now hands this problem over to a democracy composed of all the politically conscious Indians. The new legislatures start with many assets.

During the 150 years that Britain has been predominant in India the whole situation has been transformed for the better. What are probably the biggest irrigation works in the world have been built, thus supplying fertilizing water to 31,600,000 acres of previously barren land, and changing an area as large as the whole total cultivable portions of England and Wales, from arid jungle into well-tilled fields of smiling crops.

Previously unfordable rivers have been bridged. About 43,000 miles of railway and a vast network of excellent highways have been constructed. Intercommunication has been made easy where before the advent of the British the jungles were so dense that pole-slung seats (palkis), carried on men's shoulders, were the ordinary means of human conveyance from one end of India to the other.

These great public works have banished famines which, until the British came, swept away every few years, thousands of the cultivators. Food is no longer scarce and can now be conveyed speedily and cheaply, from areas where it grows to those where deficiency may arise, owing to local failure of the rains.

At the same time schools have been set up in which 13,000,000 children are being taught, 18 universities have been established and 100,000 students are receiving higher education.

Good water supplies have been provided. Swamps have been drained. Sanitary conditions have been established.

Dense Population

The Indian population has thus been able to multiply itself many times over and now stands thicker upon the ground than in almost any other country in the world. The 50,000,000 inhabitants of the United Provinces, for example, vary from 542 to 753 in density per square mile.

This compares with 468 per square mile in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and with 36 in the United States. So greatly, nevertheless, have agricultural methods improved under British rule that so far from India being any longer short of food it actually exports grain, pulse and flour to the average total value of $100,000,000 annually.

The administration in British hands has been the cheapest in the world. The average cost of Government has been at the extraordinarily low rate of about $3 per head of the population per annum which is less than one twentieth of the corresponding amounts in Britain and the United States.

In Solvent Condition

India is also in the almost unique position of having practically no national debt, the cash value of its interest-yielding assets in the shape of such profitable public works as state-owned canals and railways, being very nearly equal to the total of all that it owes.

A highly solvent administration is thus being handed over to the new Indian electorate to manage.

How the provinces will acquit themselves has now to be seen. Opposition to whatever governments may be formed is certain to be considerable but the powers that have been kept in reserve by the British authorities are held to be ample to defeat sabotage.

The new Constitution therefore is assured of a fair trial. If it succeeds it will be a striking demonstration not only that the day of democracy is not done, but that this system is capable of extension upon a much vaster scale than ever before. Even if it fails and autocratic methods have to be reverted to temporarily, either in whole or part, a valuable lesson will have been learned and the way cleared for still further improved methods of enabling the people of India to participate in the direction of their own affairs.

'We' See the Pyramids

Wide World

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News and camera men have respected the flier's request for as little publicity as possible, and this is one of the few views that have been available for newspaper use.

Britain Watches India's First Step To Home Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—The situation in India is being watched here much interest. All of the British political parties approve the sympathetic attitude of the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow in endeavoring to help the majority parties in India—whatever their political color—to form governments in the new provincial legislatures.

The only difference of opinion in British circles is whether any measures other than those already taken in this direction are feasible under the Government of India Act of 1935, which is the law controlling the powers of the Crown's representatives in India in this respect.

This law requires these representatives to intervene at any time if the new democratic institutions break down—a duty which it is recognized cannot be abrogated so long as this law remains upon the British statute book.

This meets the objections raised this week in India by that influential authority, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who urged further concessions to the Indian National Congress's demand for unconditional assurances against setting aside the new ministers' advice.

Mr. Sastri in this connection contended that—instead of forming minority governments as has been done in the provinces where the majority party refuses office—the right course for the Governors would have been immediately to proclaim a suspension of the new Constitution under Section 93 of the India Act.

This is held here to overlook two essential facts. One is that under the same act there is no need for the new Legislatures to be called together for six months, a breathing space for further negotiations being thus provided during which it is possible that a mutually satisfactory modus vivendi between the British authorities and a majority party may be found. The other fact is that suspension of the new Constitution only becomes mandatory after a breakdown has occurred, which has not yet been the case.

This means that there is nothing to prevent bringing the new Constitution into immediate effect as was all along intended.

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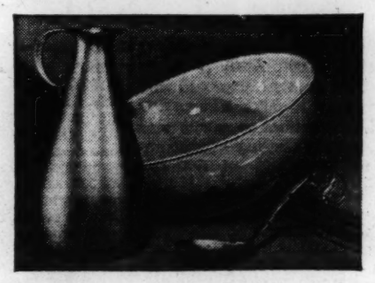

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The 'Old' and 'New' India

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The Former System	The New System
1. Hitherto, the Indian provinces, which are each as big and as thickly populated as a first-class European state—among them containing 260,000,000 persons—have been governed alike in their local and national affairs by officials responsible to the British Parliament.	1. Now, the local affairs of these provinces are being handed over to Indian ministers responsible to elected legislatures.
2. Hitherto, these provinces, of which until quite recently there were only nine, including Burma—a country itself as big as France and containing 15,000,000 persons—were merely administrative units in a whole that was governed by bureaucracy.	2. Now, the territories concerned have been redistributed so as to form 11 provinces excluding Burma. They have also been so reorganized as to enable them to become units in a single self-governing federation that is eventually to include all the 350,000,000 persons of India.
3. Hitherto, Burma has been part of India.	3. Now, Burma has been changed into a self-governing country independent of India, though closely related to it by special trade agreements.
4. Hitherto, there has been no direct constitutional relationship between the provinces and the 600 semi-independent princely states which contain 80,000,000 of the persons of India.	4. Now, the provinces have been so reorganized as to enable them hereafter to link up with the princely states, so as to form a series of coequal units, each comparable to one of the states in the United States of America, the whole being intended eventually to form a United States of India.
5. Hitherto, in the provinces, only the less essential departments of local administration have been controlled by responsible Indian ministers.	5. Now, in the provinces all the departments of local affairs will be under the control of responsible Indian ministers.
6. Hitherto, the electorate has numbered only 6,000,000 voters.	6. Now, this electorate has been expanded so as to include practically all those who are enabled by their education to take an intelligent interest in public affairs. The number of potential voters has thus been raised to about 30,000,000, of whom nearly 5,000,000 are women.
7. Hitherto, India has been in the main governed by foreigners.	7. Now, there is being put into actual force the first of a number of concerted measures which, following one another in well-ordered sequence are, when completed, to give India a system of self-government comparable to that which is in force in such self-governing, coequal states of the British Commonwealth as Canada, Australia and South Africa.

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Britain to Enroll Auxiliary Firemen In Defense Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Preparations for dealing with possible air raids in Britain have moved another step forward with the announcement here of an elaborate scheme for an auxiliary service to assist ordinary fire-fighting organizations.

This scheme includes a system of auxiliary fire stations and street patrols, and to work it about 200,000 volunters are needed.

Every fire station will have to train an auxiliary service and stock additional supplies of up-to-date light and heavy equipment.

The patrol system is to be designed so that every street of towns subjected to air raids will be under observation. No estimate of the cost has yet been made, but the Government declares that a considerable part of the money burden thus put upon local authorities will be returned in the form of grants of assistance.

High-Power Pumps Planned

Under the plan for augmenting heavy fire-fighting appliances, fire brigades are expected to obtain additional high-power pumps. The standard set in the memorandum is a pump with a capacity of 700 gallons a minute at 100 pounds pressure. Local authorities are also to earmark for use large lorries and river craft on which the extra pumps can be carried.

Patrol units are to be formed in all built-up areas. The patrol units will be equipped with light vans for hauling hand appliances and other light equipment.

Recruits are to be divided into three categories, ex-firemen who enroll as reservists, auxiliary firemen with full training as firemen, and auxiliaries without such full training.

Extra Supplies of Water

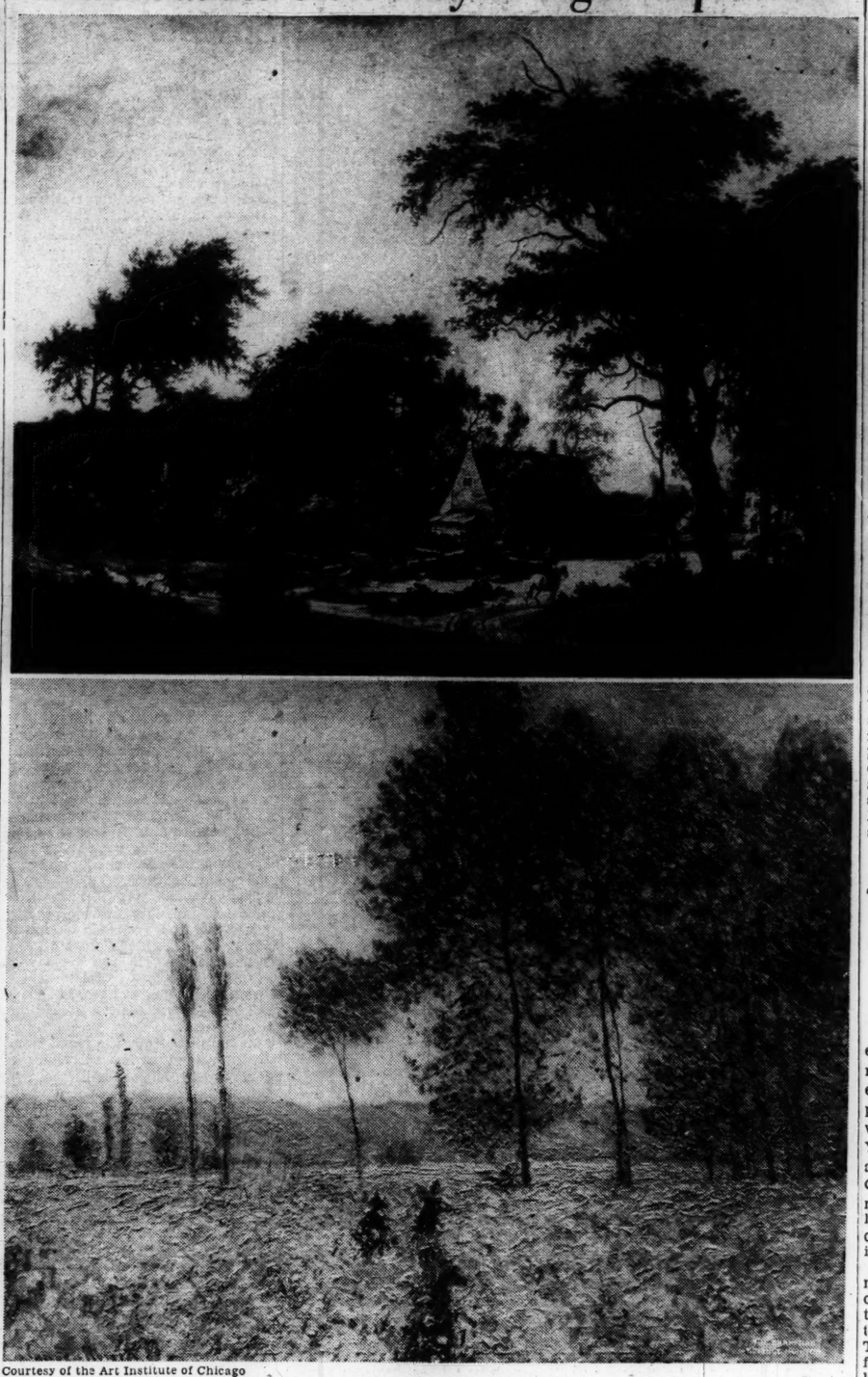
Auxiliary firemen are to be equipped with helmets, rubber boots, cloth tunic, belt, ax and pouch, oilskin leggins and a hose spanner.

Provision for extra and adequate supplies of water for use by the auxiliary brigades is another important matter to be dealt with under the local schemes.

"It should," the memorandum states, "be part of the scheme to provide water in containers at fire posts and to advise and encourage householders to have water in buckets, baths, etc., available on their premises in an emergency."

In case air raids should render communications between brigades, pumping stations, electricity stations, and the like impossible, a service of messengers, with motorcycles and pedal bicycles is to be organized.

Dark Outline Gives Way to Light Impression



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Schools of Two Centuries Contrasted

Upper—Wooded Landscape With Cottage, by Hobbema (Dutch, 1638-1709). Colors in This Picture Are Subdued Grays, Browns and Greens, So That Reproduction in Black and White Detracts Little From Its Interest. Form, Not Color, Is Principal Consideration

Lower—Figures in Sunshine, by Monet (French, 1840-1926). This Was Painted in Light Greens, Blues, Yellows and Violets, to Give Impression of Brilliant Sunshine. It Loses in Reproduction Because Artist's Interest Is Color, Not Form

Oil Landscapes Teach Color: Painter Improvises

Learning to Enjoy Art
Fourth of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley
Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago

Landscapes appear in greater numbers than any other type of picture in the current exhibitions, and people probably own more landscapes than other types of art, but landscape painting is a matter of rather recent development.

In the early Renaissance (the fourteenth century) nobody paid much attention to landscape, except to put an occasional childishly drawn tree or flower or hill in a picture, to show that the scene was laid out of doors; for the public was much more interested in people and action than they were in landscape. But as the painters became more skilled in their craft, they started experimenting with out-of-door effects, and we see this interest dawning when they begin to show views from open windows behind the heads of their sitters, or sometimes through open doors the countryside is allowed to appear.

At first it is a very conventional landscape, the colors being rather subdued, and suggesting, rather than imitating the natural hues. The forms are stiff also, yet there is a good deal of charm in these simple and timid little landscapes, a sort of expression of yearning for fresh air and wider horizons.

People who could paint figures very skillfully indeed, such as Peruginо (1447?-1523?), the master of Raphael, and even Raphael himself, who was considered one of the greatest painters of Italy, never painted a landscape that we should call in the least real. They were decorative backgrounds, often beautiful to look at; but they would not seem to us, who are much more interested in landscape, to be really skillful performances.

Although there were great landscape painters before the nineteenth century, it was during the nineteenth century that the possibilities of landscape painting were thoroughly explored.

The more accustomed we become to looking at paintings, the more we shall find that we are not wholly satisfied with a mere record of nature. We want something more—something a little more imaginative, a sort of inventiveness on the part of the artist, so that we feel that the picture is the product both of his knowledge of nature and his inventive genius.

Nobody knows better than an artist that he cannot rival nature, but in some ways he may be able to surpass her. He can for instance show a finer selection than nature shows when she pours everything into our laps at once, and he may have the ability to harmonize discordant elements of form and color which nature does not always do.

We must realize that a picture is beautiful for itself alone and not because it is an imitation of something else, and that is where most inexperienced art lovers go astray.

When landscapes began to be painted for their own sakes, colors were not used so freely as they are nowadays. The picture was first of all painted in black or brown and white, so that it looked very much like a photograph, although photography had not been yet invented, and then transparent colors were "glazed" over the picture, just as a child would color pictures in a magazine today. The form was the important thing and the colors were incidental. Trees were green, almost any green, and the sky blue, and peoples' clothes and flowers were different colors, red, yellow, orange and so on.

We should say that the colors were conventional rather than realistic, they suggested, rather than imitated nature.

That was the kind of landscape that Hobbema, the 17th century Dutchman painted, and one of his famous landscapes is here illustrated. In the reproduction it looks quite real, though perhaps a little formal and "organized"; but in the original it does not look any closer to nature, although it appears in color, because we have got used to much more brilliant colors, and are really a more color-educated public than were Hobbema's friends and neighbors. Do not think, however, that the very quiet color indicates a lack of merit.

This picture is a great work of art because of itself, and not because it is a more or less faithful imitation of a real landscape. It tells us everything we need to know about real landscape and starts our imagination wandering, which is one of the functions of a good picture.

The nineteenth century was a furious battle ground for landscape painters, and all the more furious because most of it was fought in France, for the French have never been able to take their art calmly.

The great innovation was called "impressionism." The impressionists, in a word, thought that color was by all means the most important thing about a landscape, and the form was merely incidental, just suggested sufficiently so that its absence wasn't noticed. In looking at a landscape they saw patches of color rather than the shapes of things, and they tried to put these colors down in the most glowing possible way, even though the colors might be quiet in themselves.

Instead of painting a plain gray, for example, they would try to make a pearly, opalescent color by putting on small touches of lavenders, blues and pinks which would have a tendency to mingle in one's eye and give the effect of a gray, but a much livelier color than the gray a housepainter would mix.

In studying a painting of this type, individual taste plays a very large part, whether we wish it or not, for we will be prejudiced in favor of a painting if the prevailing color is one of our favorites, and our aversion may be even more violent if we happen to dislike the prevailing color scheme. Furthermore, we think the colors are true if we like them.

The impressionistic painter looks at the landscape and then proceeds to improvise upon it and try to interpret it in terms of color. You may think that you never saw colors like that in nature, which is quite true, and partly because your eye is untrained; but you will find, after studying the impressionists, that you are able to see much more beautiful color everywhere than you did before.

Claude Monet is perhaps the greatest of the French impressionist landscape painters. His painting, here reproduced, loses a great deal in black and white, because he used color rather than form to tell his story. The figures of the children in the grass don't look very much like children, without color, but with color they are very live indeed. Also the flowers in the grass appeared like flowers because of their color.

One would never stop to paint all the petals, any more than we would notice the individual blossoms in looking at a field of wild flowers. Remember that there is no such thing as absolute truth of form or color in painting. We have imperfect means of expression, and the best we can do is to suggest the truth which happens to appeal most to us as painters.

Japanese and 'New China Policy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Japan's rumored "new China policy" under the Hayashi Cabinet is causing some wonderment as to whether a "new Japan policy" will eventuate at Nanking.

Obviously something of the sort is hoped for in Tokyo. From the standpoint that Japan seems ready to abandon such fruitless efforts as the pressure for joint anti-Red action in China, or such essentially profitless and prestige-destroying adventures as Japanese-fostered North China smuggling, China might well be ready to greet greater Japanese moderation with a warm welcome expressed concretely in a willingness to bury old antagonisms.

At least two factors stand against this, however. One is the momentum of Chinese antipathy which has developed throughout the country, and which found concrete, alarming expression in the Southwest revolt of last summer and the Northwest coup at Sian last December with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as victim. The other is the prospect that Japan will drop old demands of more or less complicated nature in favor of new demands, or just one fundamental demand, upon which irresistible pressure may be brought to bear.

Seek Cuts in Tariffs

The one thing on which Japanese seem determined to fasten their attention, perhaps to the exclusion of all else for the time being, is the matter of Chinese tariffs. As concrete payment for greater Chinese generosity in the way of tariff concessions, Japan is said to be willing to abandon support of smuggling in North China by Japanese, Koreans and Chinese.

To most observers, there is a good prospect of measurable success along this line. Precedent exists. Not so many months ago, the Chinese Maritime Customs announced a new schedule of customs dues markedly favorable to Japan and incidentally not so helpful to a number of other nationalities; likewise not at all helpful to certain Chinese interests, including cotton mills. There were howls, but no such concerted national uprising as would be bound to accompany the signing of a joint anti-Red pact allowing the Japanese army free hand in China, or Chinese recognition of Manchoukuo. The storm could be weathered; Japan could be appeased. And Nanking fundamentally wants to appease Japan if it can be arranged without disaster. But on the other hand, there have been times during recent months when the possibility of war was by no means to be excluded if Japan chose to force issues beyond the danger point. Japan did not so choose, probably fortunately for everybody concerned.

Nanking More Receptive?

In other words a question of tariff preference is not so conspicuous and provocative as earlier Japanese demands, and Nanking may turn a more receptive ear—particularly if the Japanese really stand by their reported intention of "calling-off-the-dog" of North China smuggling as a gesture of reciprocity.

Such an act would mean more money for Nanking, and what Government today cannot use more money? It is not beyond the capacity of Chinese politicians to represent such a decision as highly patriotic and a vital blow to Japan since a greater National Government customs income would allow Nanking to buy more armaments for eventually fighting Japan!

On the other hand there is unquestionably such nation-wide exasperation with Japan, and readiness for armed conflict if necessary, that any sort of concession to the Japanese must be made with the greatest wariness and the least possible publicity.

The Northwest revolt has been passed over, as was the Southwest revolt before it, but the existence of a large body of public opinion stretched to the breaking-point, so far as Japan is concerned, cannot be ignored.

Lehman Signs Bill Revising New York Jobless Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—Differentiation between manual and non-manual workers is wiped out and all establishments where four or more persons are employed are brought within the provisions of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Act today with the signing by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of the measure introduced by Senator Julius S. Berg (D) of New York city, changing the Empire State's jobless insurance system.

The bill provides that in establishments coming within the provision of the law all workers are eligible to the benefits provided by the act if they receive less than $3000 a year. This lifts the limitation from $2600 for non-manual workers and establishes a limit for manual workers where previously there was none.

The act also increases minimum benefits from $5 a week to $7, and makes times worked, instead of wages earned, the basis for computation of benefits.

Criminal Neglect Found In Bronx Building Crash

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Six men were found guilty of criminal negligence last night in connection with 18 fatalities among workmen in the collapse of a new Bronx apartment house last June 19. Faulty construction and materials were blamed in the testimony presented during a trial which lasted six weeks.

Defendants included two Bronx officials, Michael C. E. Thiede, plans examiner of the bureau of buildings, and Albert F. Heine, inspector of masonry for the bureau. Others were Louis Steinberg, owner of the building; his son, Max, Harry B. Rutkin, architect, and Vincent Valentine, masonry contractor.

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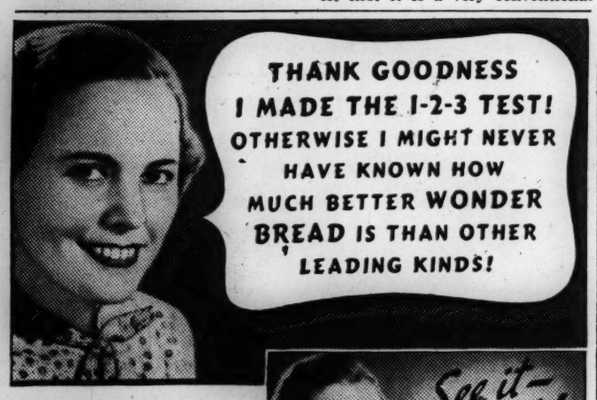
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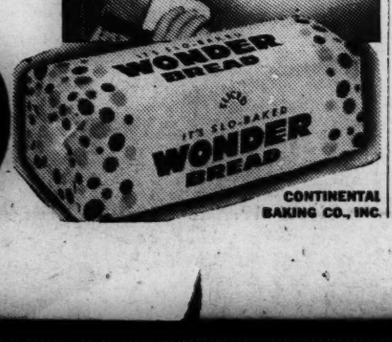

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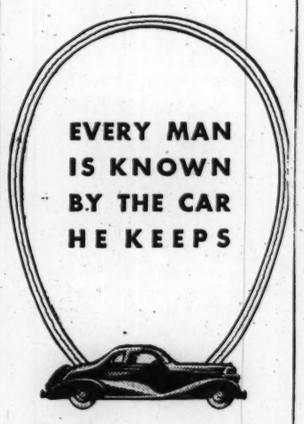

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TUMBLER

AUTO BEAUTY PROCESS

Fusion Launches LaGuardia Again for Mayor of New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Handing the accolade for expert administration, sound government and progressive policies to Mayor LaGuardia, whose candidacy made for reform history in municipal government here four years ago, the City Fusion Party today launched a campaign to re-elect him for a second term.

Heartened for the campaign by a telegram from Judge Samuel Seabury, about 400 precinct, district and committee Fusion leaders met at the Astor Hotel here last night and adopted a resolution urging the Mayor to run again and to perpetuate the "exemplary work" he had undertaken. Judge Seabury congratulated the party on its efforts "to continue Tammany and its allies on their present starvation diet."

Mayor LaGuardia was in Washington battling on behalf of the United States Conference of Mayors for a $2,200,000,000 work relief funding budget for 1937-38 as his supporters went about their drive to keep him in power. This campaign will be under the direction of Ben Howe, city chairman, with the campaign conducted along the lines of that of four years ago.

Mr. Howe, Dr. Roy V. Peel, professor of government in New York University, and Edward Corsi, deputy commissioner of public works, were the chief speakers at the Hotel Astor meeting, at which Tammany Hall was inveighed against for "its dishonesty, favoritism and hocuspocus," as were "opportunist" Republicans. The attitude of prominent Democrats in national, state and city affairs was scored for having "placed the continued life of their organizations, including many vicious elements, above the welfare of New York City."

Expect Republican Support

As for the Republicans, the consensus was that, however disappointing to them had been the patronage aspects of a nonpartisan, nonpolitical type of city government, they could be depended on to fuse this year, as they had in 1933, with the independent groups who wanted to see the city Democracy kept clear of the bosses.

"The City Fusion Party symbolizes the common man in the street," Mr. Howe said; "unbossed, unorganized, nonpolitical. No one here tonight is on the city pay roll. We represent about 250,000 voters in the last election who want to see a campaign mapped for the coming months that will return the finest unbossed administration that any city in this nation has ever known; that will insure the new charter and proportional representation the handling of statesman, instead of peanut politicians who will try to nullify both.

"We are not a political party. We are a fusion party interested to bring about harmony between the right and left groups, and we have got to start out now ringing doorbells. We have to move on a cold collar because we have no Seabury investigation this time. Every single one of us has got to be at it—always at it—the votes are counted in November."

Declares Honesty Wins

Dr. Peel declared that, by its very survival over a term in which the Mayor had ignored all pressure to perfect the Fusion policy of organization among any great body of voters, so that he might give his whole attention to the revolutionary changes which had marked his administration, the party attested that the idea of "honest, fearless responsible nonpartisan rule has gone over."

He declared the time had been too short to accomplish all the party had set out four years ago to do and that the Fusion function in the coming months must be "to build up an alert citizenry joined for action to preserve the benefits of this type of rule.

Mr. Corsi described the forthcoming campaign as a "clear-cut battle between those who believe that the government of New York City is an instrumentality of the people, serving the people, and those who see it as the instrumentality of a party machine."

"We are privileged this time," he continued, "in being able to offer not a promise, as in 1933, but a record. It is on that record that this administration will either stand or fall. The Mayor could not keep faith with the people or maintain his pledges without vigorous, courageous leadership in the interests of all the people. He has done exactly that.

"The independent voters of this town will stand up as one man and demand that this government be continued and that the outstanding figure in his field in the United States be compelled to remain on the job."

Reviews 1933 Fight

The resolution demanding that Mayor LaGuardia run again was offered by Hugh A. O'Donnell, party treasurer in Manhattan, and seconded by Mrs. Bernard S. Deutsch, widow of the late Fusion aldermanic president. It reviewed the 1933 Fusion fight "to save the city from the dire disrepute and virtual bankruptcy into which it fell under the hands of Tammany Hall" and the action of "its intelligent citizenry" in electing "an efficient, honest and far-seeing administration with the mandate to preclude forever the return of the political machine which almost wrecked our city government."

"That administration," it continued, "for the past four years under difficulties and handicaps almost insurmountable, despite the death of several of its most loyal leaders . . . has given the city one of the finest and most praiseworthy administrations in the history of this great city.

"The best interests of the city clearly indicate that the exemplary work undertaken and the great achievements accomplished by this administration in behalf of our city be continued and perepetuated."

Modern Homes Rise From Cleveland Slums

Public Works Administration

These Apartments to House 650 Families

Cedar Central Apartments, Shown Above, Are Part of the PWA Slum-Clearance Program in Cleveland, Ohio. This Group of Buildings Is Costing $3,384,000 and Will Provide Bright, Airy, Modern Homes at Low Rents for 650 Families

$8,000,000 Cleveland Project Held Test for Slum Clearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—New apartment buildings, glistening white in the spring sun, will be opened here soon to 1274 families.

A part of the Government's slum clearance project, the new apartments rise above a district once known as the city's "plague spot."

One development is called the "Cedar-Central Apartments." Another is described as "Lakeview Terrace." With two other apartments nearing completion, the total project represents an outlay of $8,000,000.

Suites Vary in Size

Home units are available for both large and small families, each floor being laid out in two, three, four and five-room suites. Built in the modern manner, there is no provision for a dining-room.

Aside from the living-room, kitchen and bath, there are large bedrooms, airy and well lighted. The equipment includes modern plumbing for hot and cold water, steam heat, electric refrigeration and gas ranges.

Floors of the living-rooms, bedrooms and kitchens are of hardwood and bathroom floors are of ceramic tile. Service facilities include laundry rooms, drying rooms, ironing boards, an incinerator system and storage space.

Space between the buildings is utilized for lawns, recreational areas and landscaping. In addition, Lakeview Terrace has a community building housing an auditorium, clubrooms, kindergarten and playroom.

Officials say rents will be fixed on the basis of construction costs. Thus 45 per cent of the cost has been written off as a grant or subsidy. The remaining 55 per cent is expected to be returned to the Government in rents over a period of 60 years.

Figured on this basis, apartments here will be rented at $6 to $7 a month per room, those in charge say. In a city where rents are considered high, this brings the cost to a figure far below the rental in middle-class residential districts.

Only families of low income are eligible. Those earning more than $1800 a year will have to seek homes elsewhere. Because of the long waiting list, officials have let it be known that preference will be given to wage earners with children and to citizens or those with first papers.

Pets Allowed

Tenants may not keep boarders or roomers but may keep dogs or cats if the pets do not become a nuisance.

Color schemes within the apartments are on a standardized plan and may not be changed at the whim of the tenant.

Viewed from the air, the project looks like a section of the Bronx in New York except for the space between the buildings and the large amount of ground given over to plantings. Garages, built at the far side of the development, will take care of the tenants' cars.

The first apartments to open are in the Negro districts. The others are close to a neighborhood known as the "flats" in the heart of the city's industrial area. Each district formerly was checked off by police as a breeder of crime. Each was considered a fertile feeding ground for the city's vice.

Will slum elimination prove equal to the task of eradicating these twin evils?

Public spirited citizens, who urged the development and have since watched it take shape, think it will. Police are hopeful.

It is a question, they agree, that only time can answer.

British Budget Shows Surplus Of £7,500,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—The Government's revenue and expenditure returns for the past year show Britain's financial position even stronger than had been anticipated.

The official year has closed with a nominal deficit of £5,500,000; but this is after providing over £13,000,000 for debt redemption. There has thus been a £7,500,000 surplus on the ordinary budget.

Informed opinion here, taking rearmament commitments into account, estimates the total additional income required for the coming year at around £32,000,000. This sum is regarded as well within the prospects of being covered by the growth in ordinary revenue which has accounted for £42,000,000 in the past 12 months, chiefly under such headings as customs and excise, which connote growing improvement in trade.

Unemployment figures today tell a similar story of increased business, the numbers at work in Britain last month reaching a new high record of 11,250,000. It is thus claimed that it might even be possible to balance the coming year's budget without any new taxation whatever, but having regard to Britain's heavy rearmament expenditure and the extent to which this accounts for the present apparent small boom in trade it is regarded as practicaly certain that Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain will make substantial increases in taxation, including the raising of the income tax to at least 5s. in the pound, being three pence increase upon the rate hitherto in force. This is so generally anticipated that insurance against the three penny income tax increase has become practically unobtainable.

Tweedsmuir Plans Return Visit to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The more ceremonial side of the sojourn here of the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Tweedsmuir was uppermost today as they visited Annapolis, Congress, and found opportunity only for a tea-time chat with President Roosevelt.

But the two heads of states have had three different occasions during this visit to exchange views fully. Now that the ceremonial is being disposed of, Lord Tweedsmuir hopes to return to the United States "incognito," and to obtain in Washington a fuller view of the actual diplomatic situation.

Ceremonies Mark Day

The present visit, however, is taken as a definite step in a sequence beginning with the Runciman and Mackenzie King trips here, and balanced by Norman H. Davis's present mission in London. It is concluded in best-informed circles that President Roosevelt is still in a search for a peace plan: economic and political, and that he is exploring every possible channel.

Lord Tweedsmuir, as a former Member of Parliament, newspaper man, and historian is familiar with the European and world political situations, and as an old friend of President Roosevelt, made a valuable consultant at this juncture in the difficult world crisis.

Today, however, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir went from official visit to official visit. They left the White House at 9:15, following last night's state dinner, and motored to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Received there by the commandant, they were honored with a salute, and the Governor General reviewed the midshipmen.

Returning to the White House, the Governor General darted out again to be guest at a luncheon given by the British Ambassador at the British Embassy. Meanwhile, Lady Tweedsmuir and Mrs. Roosevelt were guests at a ladies' luncheon given in their honor by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. In the afternoon there was family tea planned at the White House.

Then the Governor General and Lady Tweedsmuir planned to make their farewells to President and Mrs. Roosevelt, proceed to a formal dinner at the Canadian Legation, given by the Canadian Minister, and entrain for Ottawa.

White House Dinner

The White House dinner last night turned out to be quite a British commonwealth occasion. Apart from Lord Tweedsmuir and his suite, there were present the British Ambassador, the Minister of the Irish Free State and Mrs. MacWhite, the Minister of the Union of South Africa, and Mrs. Close, and the Minister of Canada and Lady Marler.

British Empire connections at Washington are ever growing closer. Diplomatic representation of the self-governing dominions has grown from nothing to a substantial tie in a few years. The Union of South Africa, which only recently established permanent representation, is just completing a spendid and commodious legation building of its own on Massachusetts Avenue, just across the street from the British embassy, and the Canadian legation is already superbly housed, and staffed with a busy group of attaches and secretaries. Washington is obviously becoming more important as a capital, progressively as the European situation becomes grave and complicated.

Tweedsmuir Declares Peace Is Aim of U. S. and Britain

ANNAPOLIS, April 1 (AP)—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, told Naval Academy midshipmen today that the British and American navies are united in the same purpose—"the preservation of liberty and peace."

In a brief address to the 2200 middies, Lord Tweedsmuir added:

"Every addition to your navy is an extra addition to the security of the world."

Referring to what he termed the close friendship between the British and American sea services, the King's personal representative in Canada recalled that more than a century ago the two countries had "some very regrettable differences of opinion."

"But whether we were antagonists or allies," he continued, "I think we always respected each other.

"The close friendship developed between our two services during the World War is being strengthened all the time.

"Our two navies are united in the same purpose—the preservation of liberty and peace."

After his brief talk, the Governor General, attired in the ceremonial uniform of his office, reviewed a parade of the entire regiment of midshipmen.

British Speculate on Davis Trip; Soviets' Appeal for Naval Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—Within 24 hours after his arrival here for the ostensible purpose of attending the world sugar conference, Mr. Norman Davis, United States Ambassador-at-Large, today was studying the possibilities of rescuing last year's modest naval limitations treaty from the impasse which has developed over its ratification.

Soviet Russia, it is learned, is pressing for immediate convocation of a general naval conference of all naval powers. The British Foreign Office is strongly opposed and is threatening to refuse to participate, if Russia persists. The question arises as to what part the United States should play in breaking the deadlock.

There is a general feeling in the American delegation that Mr. Davis should explore fully with the British the various possible peace and economic demobilization schemes which they have brought with them, before making any gestures elsewhere.

However, the possibility that another general naval conference might provide the opportunity for a new world approach to the tense problem of rearmament is not overlooked. Such a conference might be brought about if Mr. Davis should back the Russians. That move might force the abandoning of plans for approaching the arms problem in co-operation with the British, but it would, on the other hand, give Mr. Davis more freedom in his discussions with representatives of other powers, notably Germany.

There is great interest here in reports that Mr. Davis has some detailed peace plan. The facts appear to be that he has various alternative plans for approaching the general state of tension prevalent in Europe, but no specific suggestions for a solution. The primary problem is whether the approach should be through economic demobilization, through a halt in the arms race, through political settlement—or through all three at once. Mr. Davis will begin to explore the possibilities immediately.

In the meantime, the naval treaty presents a minor but not negligible field for Mr. Davis. The British have not succeeded, after nearly a full year, in bringing Russia and Germany into the general scope of a qualitative naval limitation agreement. Success at this time would provide the first real brake on the present rush by Europe toward rearmament.

Hull Fails to Change Views Of Davis' Mission Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Nothing in the "denials" issued by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today respecting the mission of Norman H. Davis, special American ambassador who arrived in London yesterday, served to negative the accounts that well-informed observers have been writing. On the contrary, the secretary's enunciation of a broad non-intervention policy which the U. S. sponsors to the world, served as an announcement of an important peace objective.

Indeed, the "restoration of the principle of non-intervention" strikes at the very root of the current European situation. The powers are attempting to enforce non-intervention in the affairs of Spain; some observers forecast that Czechoslovakia is next in line for the intervention of outside powers.

If the Aemrican effort is to back non-intervention, it is very substantially in support of British policy. And since observers agree that intervention is the great threat to world stability today, the American policy is a peace program of first-rank practicality. Thus, in his denial of a "conference," Secretary Hull opens the door to a genuine, statesmanlike approach to the peace problem.

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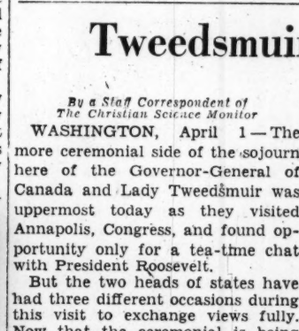

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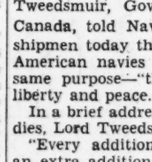

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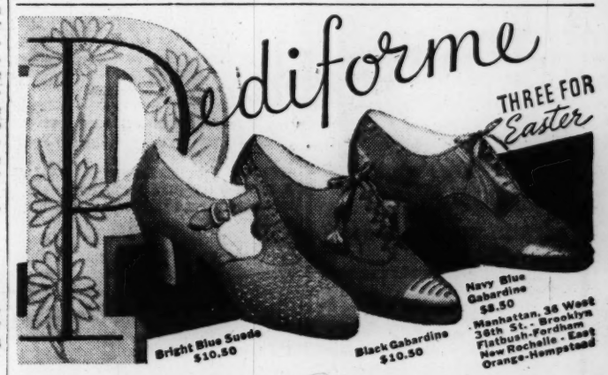
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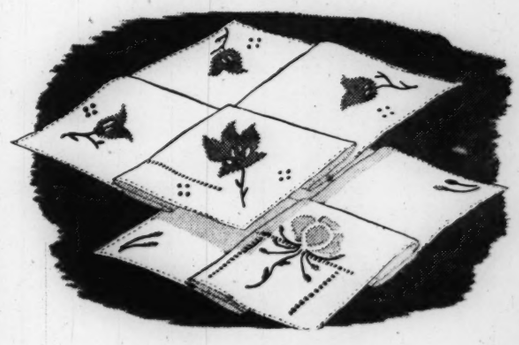

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Little Entente Parley Faced By Diversity of Members' Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 1—Unequivocal opposition to the Hapsburg restoration marked the regular spring conference of the Permanent Council of the Little Entente, which opened here today with the Foreign Ministers of all three Little Entente states participating.

The conference is expected to put itself on record as opposing treaty revision. But there is at present only partial agreement, because Yugoslavia is planning to establish friendly relations with Hungary, while the other two states absolutely refuse to begin political negotiations with Budapest, so long as the Government there insists on recovering the land and population now incorporated in Roumania and Czechoslovakia.

On the question of Russia, there is a considerable divergence of view. Yugoslavia tends toward the anti-Soviet Berlin-Rome Front. Czechoslovakia is unreservedly with Russia and France, while Roumania seeks neutrality. Both Bucharest and Prague are believed to have been disconcerted at the way the recent Belgrade-Rome accord was concluded, and are disturbed by Yugoslavio's growing aloofness, but they are apparently making the best of the new situation and trying to utilize it to secure better relations with Italy. If Rome would desist from treaty revision and soften its antagonism against France, the whole Little Entente would be glad to cooperate with it.

Yugoslav-Italian Accord Criticized at Bucharest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, April 1—The opening of the Little Entente Conference at Belgrade coincides with extensive newspaper criticism of the recent Italian - Yugoslav accord. Many of the chief dailies and political leaders have even gone so far as to intimate that Yugoslavia has deserted its old allies and is violating the Little Entente's statute by not acting in unison with its partners.

The fact that the new treaty is not to be registered at the League of Nations has disconcerted some observers. It is pointed out, however, that in addition to Premier Mussolini's quarrel with the League there is the inconvenient fact that the treaty contravenes League decisions by recognizing Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Seek Independent Action

Meanwhile, many Roumanian editors and statesmen are advocating that Bucharest should follow Belgrade's example and begin independent action in order to make its position secure. Some advise Roumania to tie up with Germany. Others say that it should conclude a pact with Russia. All would prefer neutrality, but that seems to most politicians impossible. Roumania, they say, lies between two antagonistic groups and is on the road where imperialistic armies meet, in addition to possessing extremely vital resources in its oil fields. So the leaders think the best terms can be secured by taking sides now on their own conditions.

Pact with Moscow Looms

In this connection there are rumors to the effect that Moscow and Bucharest are already negotiating. One version says that Joseph Stalin of the Soviets offered to recognize Roumania's annexation of Bessarabia if Premier George Tatarescu would conclude a pact of mutual assistance with him. Another version is that Roumania has made such a proposal, which the Russian minister here had gone to Moscow to present to his Government. Mr. Tatarescu's visit to Prague gives support to these reports.

The Roumanian Foreign Minister denies that negotiations are under way but declares that he would welcome such Soviet proposals. The two papers here yesterday reported the impending Roumanian - Russian agreement. There is certainly a growing tendency towards concluding more definite and substantial alliances.

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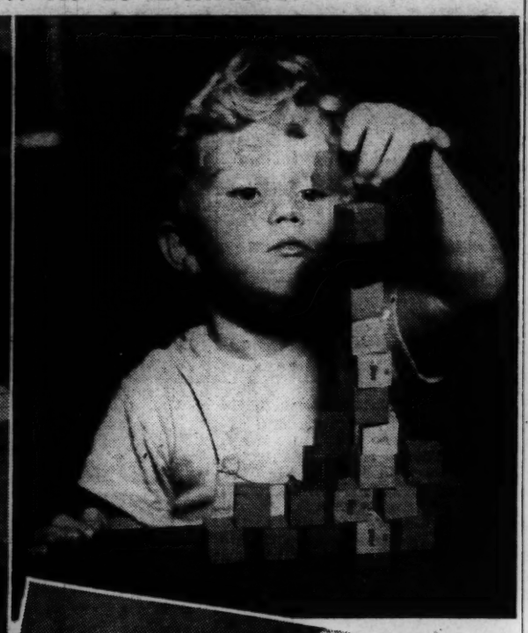

New York City Department of Schools

Old-Fashioned Girl

Primary Grade Miss With Pigtails Doing Paper and Paste Work in New York School

All Ages Attend

Upper—A Future Builder Tries It With Blocks
Lower—Adult Student Paints a Carved Head

School Survey Reveals Role Being Played by Environment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Pictorial photography and modern printing have been employed this year by Dr. Harold C. Campbell, superintendent of New York City schools, to describe the status of public education in the nation's metropolis during the last 12-month period. Dr. Campbell's report was made public here yesterday.

While the school superintendent's summary of educational work here during last year represented only one-third of the complete report on the Board of Education's activities, it was seen as perhaps the most interesting from the public point of view. The first volume dealt with administrative work of the assistant superintendents and the third of the series, a statistical report, is in the course of preparation.

Effects of Environment

Covering all the larger aspects of the school system's work, the report stresses the effects of environment on the experiences of school children and the influence of the radio and motion pictures in their education. Photographs taken out of school windows are used to illustrate the character of communities in which children live, and thus present a picture both of the school system and the city of which it is a part.

Dr. Campbell recalls the Biblical verse (Prov. XXII:6), "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it," in setting forth both the shortcomings of the New York City schools and their good features. The need for additional recreation centers, libraries and slum clearance is emphasized as steps to improve environmental conditions and training facilities so that the highest social values may be realized from public school education in this area.

A large measure of relief from overcrowding which has retarded the school system in many parts of the city is in prospect for 1937, according to Dr. Campbell, who recalls that New York City has 14 school buildings under construction and 22 others on the planning table. The 1937 capital outlay budget stands at $27,925,000, showing that the city has begun to rehabilitate its school plant after a period of inactivity, he says.

Series of Contrasts

In relying upon photographs to tell a large portion of the story of the report, Dr. Campbell has introduced many elements of contrast, such as those between schools in the tenement districts of the lower East Side of Manhattan and schools of the country districts in Queens. Indicating that New York City still has 300 farms within its corporate limits, one photograph shows a school surrounded by old frame houses and homesteads, while another, at Coney Island, is provided with a background of Ferris wheels, scenic railways and amusement park towers.

New York City's smallest school, the cornerstone for which was laid in 1821 at New Springfield, Staten Island, has only one room and six classes, with empty seats to spare. In contrast to the New Springfield school with its single teacher and 18 pupils, Dr. Campbell describes the city's largest educational plant—James Monroe High School, in the Bronx, with 347 teachers and 9949 students.

A declining birth rate, even though New York city has continued to grow, has meant that the school population is getting smaller, but even so, 2000 children are born here every week, or enough to fill a large elementary school, according to the report. The Department of Education is interested in the school population, since a long-range building program and teacher-training program must be based upon the number of prospective pupils.

1,195,000 Pupils

"We started in 1900 with a school population equal to that of Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky., combined," the report continues. "Since then we have absorbed an additional school population equal to that of 33 other cities. Our day school register has jumped from approximately 415,000 to 1,195,000."

An increase in the cost of education—now the largest item in the New York city budget other than debt service—is likely, according to a section of the report. More students in the higher grades, where instruction is more costly, and a better type of education than now provided were two factors expected to bring about an increase.

Post Office Held 'Squatty'; Plans for Dedication Off

LE ROY, N. Y., April 1 (AP)—Plans to dedicate Le Roy's new post office Saturday were canceled today by the Government when villagers refused to accept the $97,000 building, calling it "short and squatty."

"The village didn't like it and turned it down," said Postmaster John Gleason, who explained federal officials had ordered him to call off plans to move into the new structure this week.

"We didn't know it would look like this," said E. L. Woodward, millionaire Le Roy sportsman, who donated the site and contributed $40,000 toward the cost. "That three-story building alongside it makes it look short and squatty."

"I don't know what we're going to do about it. Perhaps it will be remodeled," said Mr. Gleason.

Victim Shielding Racketeers Scolded and Fined by Judge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Extreme lengths to which business men sometimes will go to evade testifying against industrial racketeers by whom they are victimized were stressed here today in the case history of Clyde Miller, owner of an Eighth avenue restaurant.

While Mr. Miller escaped going to jail for evasive answers before the "blue ribbon" grand jury impaneled to investigate the restaurant rackets in Manhattan, he was fined $100 by Justice Philip J. McCook in New York Supreme Court yesterday. Justice McCook suspended a 30-day jail sentence because Mr. Miller had recanted his testimony later before Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey.

Evidence developed during the investigation indicated that the restaurateur had paid $2000 to the racket ring, later donating $1000 toward the defense and bail fund of the seven men convicted as members of the racket here last week.

Mr. Miller testified that he was afraid to tell the grand jury of the $2000 extortion by the gang leaders, all of whom were frequent customers at his establishment. If he had testified, he might have been taken "for a ride," Mr. Miller declared.

"Your fear may have been real, but did not justify what you did," Justice McCook said when Mr. Miller appeared before him, charged with contempt of court. "I will make some allowance for the fact that finally you did tell the truth and the state could have used you as a witness had it so desired."

Justice McCook, however, told the defendant that his offense had been made more obnoxious by his consorting "with criminals and helping them to do their will by obstructing justice."

Hardest Mineral

The diamond is the hardest of all minerals.

Harlem Project Rentals Set At Tenement Levels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1 — Harlem River Houses, Negro housing project being completed by the Public Works Administration in upper Manhattan, will be rented for the average monthly rate of $7 a room, or from $6 a room for larger apartments to $8 for smaller ones, according to terms accepted by the New York City Housing Authority. These figures are said to be no higher than slum rentals in the district.

More than 11,000 Negro families already have made application for tenancy of the project's 574 apartments, Langdon W. Post, tenement commissioner and chairman of the housing authority, announced today.

Rental Includes Heat

The fixed rental will include heat and hot water, but an additional charge averaging $1.42 a month a room will be made for gas and electricity.

First of the housing projects in New York City to have rentals fixed by the Federal Government, Harlem River Houses will cost approximately $4,219,000. The funds were in the form of a 45 per cent grant and a 55 per cent loan from the PWA.

While months may elapse before the buildings are ready for occupancy, city authorities are now selecting tenants on the basis of income. No families are to be accepted whose income exceeds five times the rental charged.

Seven-Acre Development

The housing development is on seven acres of land along the Harlem river near 151st street. There are seven units of four and five-story, walk-up apartments, divided into suites of from two to five rooms.

Apartments are modern and have many conveniences. Kitchens are supplied with electric refrigeration and gas for cooking. All rooms are electrically lighted and heated by steam.

The project has been financed, built and will be owned by the PWA; but will be leased to the New [illegible] City Housing Authority for operation. Repayment of 55 per cent of the cost of the project is anticipated over a period of 60 years, in addition to [illegible] the dwellings are expected to produce maintenance and operating expenses.

Fixed rentals for Harlem river houses, according to Mr. Post, compare with lowest rentals charged in Harlem, New York's chief Negro settlement here.

'Mount Franklin Roosevelt'

DENVER, Colo., April 1 (AP)—The Colorado Senate adopted a resolution March 30 calling for the naming of a Colorado mountain peak "Mount Franklin Roosevelt." The peak, to be selected by a legislative committee, shall be "not less than 14,000 feet in elevation," the resolution provides.

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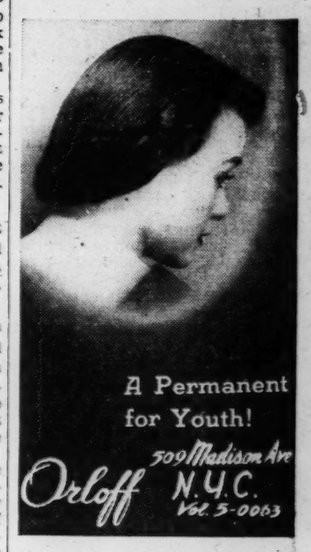

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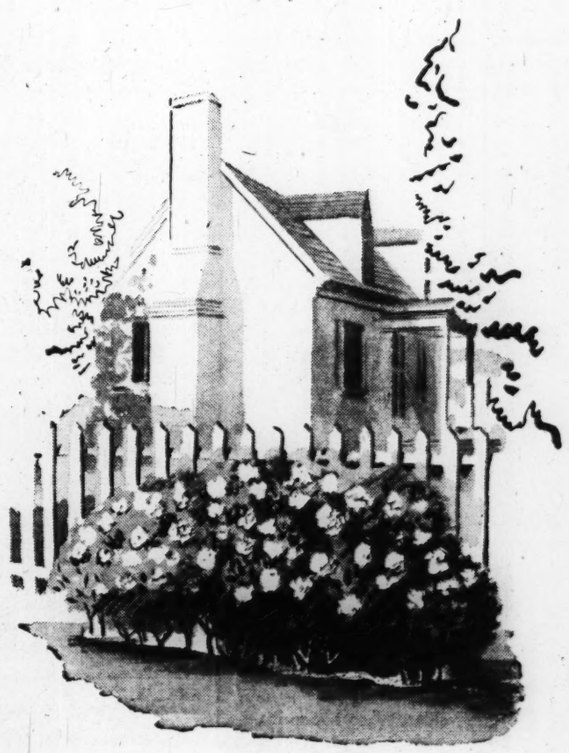

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McCarl Sees Dictatorial Trend In Roosevelt Reorganizing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—In a striking denunciation of President Roosevelt's government reorganization program, John Raymond McCarl, formerly Comptroller General of the United States, speaking before the New York State Chamber of Commerce here today, saw the proposal as founded less upon the objective of improving the nation's administrative system than in further increases in the power of the executive department.

"When considered in connection with its companion piece—the Executive's request for authority to revamp the personnel of the Supreme Court so as to secure overturning of age-old interpretations of our Constitution, and decisions adopting in lieu thereof his present views of the manner in which the provisions of that venerable document should have been construed and interpreted—is there not forced upon us reason to believe that there exists a planned movement within the executive branch of our Government for the building of a central authority so equipped and empowered as to be able to govern either in accordance with its conception of the popular will or what it may consider good for us?" he asked.

Mr. McCarl, who became comptroller general in 1921 and served until well into the Roosevelt regime, stressed his opinion that Congress should guard zealously its powers under the American form of government and give President Roosevelt's program and the reorganization committee's report a cold stare.

"Considering the report as a whole, I am at a loss to understand why the committee spent even $5000 of the $100,000 supplied it by Congress," he said. "The report could have been written in a week by any three members of the President's official family with the assistance of a few of those clever gentlemen sometimes spoken of as bureaucrats—those gentlemen who who make government a business and sometimes forget they are public servants—and expand in importance and in salary when the executive branch succeeds in enlarging its powers at the expense of authority constitutionally reposed in the legislative branch."

Mr. McCarl's ire was not concentrated alone upon the reorganization scheme, however. It found an additional target in the expenditures of the Roosevelt Administration. He denied that the Administration had any "present interest in economics or interest in any present reorganization of government activities with a view to savings," and predicted that heavy government spending would continue.

"If we are to avoid utter exhaustion of national credit—even bankruptcy—avoid riotous inflation, another crash—or worse—it is imperative that we bring costs of government within treasury income, that we balance our budget, stop borrowing for government spending, and imperative that we do it promptly," he declared.

New Jersey Plans Enforcement For Minimum Pay Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 1—Virtually dormant since it was enacted in 1933, New Jersey's minimum wage law affecting women and minors today was being studied for vigorous enforcement by the State Labor Department, as a result of the decision by the United States Supreme Court this week upholding constitutionality of the Washington State Act.

John J. Toohey Jr., state labor commissioner, said officials here would proceed in enforcement of the law with the assurance that their efforts would receive the approbation of citizens as a whole.

Invalidation of the New York State law by the high court last year raised the question of whether New Jersey authorities should continue enforcement of the act in this State. They determined upon a modified course of inquiry among industries on wage conditions for women and minors and have virtually completed a survey of the laundry and garment trades.

The state law provides for setting up wage boards for the various industries or groups of trades consisting of three employer representatives, three for employees and three disinterested persons. The labor commissioner is empowered to select the boards upon recommendations from the groups represented. Selection of boards was never made, but the department now intends to proceed with setting them up.

Deputy Commissioner John Roach has been director of the minimum wage division and was provided with a $12,500 appropriation last year.

Under New Jersey's law, the commissioner or director, upon petition of 50 residents of the State, may make an investigation of wage conditions in any industry employing women and minors. The wage boards created for respective industries would be required to submit records within 60 days recommending fair scales for women and minors. After a hearing on a board's report, the commissioner could promulgate the wage scales determined to be equitable.

'Propaganda' Inquiry Asked by Dickstein

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The House Rules Committee approved today a resolution for a Congressional inquiry into alleged propaganda against the American form of government.

The resolution was sponsored by Chairman Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York of the House Immigration Committee, who has said he could name 125 spies who are attempting to set up a fascist state in America.

He testified before the rules committee that Fritz Kuhn of Detroit was head of an organization of 200,000 Nazi sympathizers and that a Nazi army was being drilled in this country—in some places in uniform and under the Nazi swastika.

The resolution would set up a special house committee to make inquiry into spreading and financing of propaganda directed against the Government and its officers.

Wonders of Research: Fossil-Making

Geologist finds beginnings of fossil-formation in volcanic ash of Alaska which was discharged from Mt. Katmai 25 years ago — Hydraulic engineer called in by meteorologists to help on overflow of rivers.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, deplores the scarcity of active volcanoes in North America. Engaged in tracking down exact data on how fossils are made, Dr. Chaney visited Fairbanks, Alaska, back in 1912, shortly after the eruption of Mt. Katmai, which threw out five cubic miles of ash and left in place of a volcano the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. He noted then how effectively volcanic debris covered the landscapes, burying plants, small trees, filling shallow ponds and blocking streams, up which salmon were fighting their way.

Last year he returned to the area, principally to visit the gravel mines of the Fairbanks Exploration Company, where men in the process of gold hunting move more than a third as much earth in the course of a few years as was shifted during the construction of the Panama Canal.

In those gravel pits are found the remains of extinct mammals, mammoths, great bisons, horses, caribou, musk oxen and occasionally lions. Only the caribou is still found in Alaska today, grazing as it has for centuries on tough mosses that grow within two degrees of the Arctic circle.

Paleontologists know that many of the best preserved fossils in America were found in volcanic ash. Consequently, Dr. Chaney's interest in returning to the neighborhood of Fairbanks. There he found spruces whose lower limbs had been killed by, and buried, in ash a quarter of a century before. Silver Lake, dammed by beavers, is fringed by spruces and alders, and beneath the ash accumulation was a burial of leaves and stems. Spruce cones and an abundance of coniferous vegetation were uncovered.

"Twenty-five years provides a distressingly short span of years for a study of geologic processes," declares Dr. Chaney. Human knowledge, like sediments in a lake basin, must be slowly accumulated."

Carnegie Institute of Washington

Skull and Tusks of Mammoth

Found in Frozen Muck Near Fairbanks, Alaska. Length of Tusk, 6 Ft.; Diameter, 7 In.

Flood Problem Shifted From Weather to Water

Merrill Bernard, hydraulic engineer, has been appointed chief of the river and flood division of the Weather Bureau, a post which takes on added importance in view of the critical flood problems which have been presented in recent years.

The appointment of a hydrologist, an authority on waters, rather than a meteorologist, an authority on the atmosphere and its variations is a new policy, according to W. R. Gregg, head of the Weather Bureau. Mr. Bernard will put into effect a plan for providing each important river basin in the United States with an efficient and smooth-working river and flood service. The work has already been organized in the Missouri and upper Mississippi basins.

Centrifuge Reaches 65,000 Turns a Minute

Oxford University now possesses a Svedberg ultra-centrifuge, according to the British journal, Nature, and will use the machine to study the structure of "giant" protein molecules which have become so important to many new industrial processes.

It was formally set going recently in the presence of a large gathering of natural scientists by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the president of the Royal Society and Prof. The Svedberg of Uppsala, himself. The complete instrument cost £2000, which was defrayed by the Royal Society. Installation charges were paid by Oxford.

The centrifuge resembles the hub of a wheel. It is a 20-pound steel disc seven inches in diameter, mounted in an atmosphere of hydrogen. It can safely achieve 65,000 revolutions per minute, at which speed the rim travels more than 20 miles a minute, or half again as fast as a 22-calibre rifle bullet. At such speeds, centrifugal force increases the weight of objects placed in a small chamber near the rim to such an extent that a dime would weigh 1025 pounds, while a pound, if it were possible to operate the machine under such conditions, would "weigh" 125 tons.

Prof. R A. Peters of Balliol College will employ the centrifuge in an investigation of enzymes as proteins, to see what effect chemicals have on the stability of the particles themselves.

Optical Glass 'Secret' Unraveled by Americans

At the end of 20 years of research, the United States is independent of any foreign nation for its supply of first quality optical glass, the long-held German "secret" of which is vital for our needs.

Carl S. Hallauer, vice-president of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, disclosed that "manufacturers of chemicals in the United States have so perfected the methods of refining American potash and barium that these important elements needed in optical glass manufacture are now available from domestic sources."

Waterfowl Flocks Found on Increase

The waterfowl depression is on the mend according to the United States Biological Survey. An annual inventory just completed shows that for the second consecutive year, more wild ducks and geese wintered in the United States than in the previous year. Until last season the depletion of waterfowl had continued for many years.

Observers of the Survey, in making this year's inventory, reported nearly 9,500,000 ducks and geese, a number which is probably about a fourth of the continent's total waterfowl population. Mallard and pintail increases were largest. Lesser scaups, black ducks, baldpates, snow geese and Canada geese also gained. Canvasbacks and redheads, fully protected last year for the first time, also showed an increase. Southward migrations last fall showed a general increase. Only the Central Flyway made a poor showing. Drought had apparently driven birds to the adjoining Mississippi and Pacific Flyways.

Mississippi Governor Bans Sit-Down Strikes

JACKSON, Miss., April 1 (AP)—Three hundred striking employees of the Knickerbocker Manufacturing Company of West Point, Miss., heard yesterday that Gov. Hugh White would not tolerate "illegal occupation" of property by sit-downers.

"I am not taking sides as to any issue involved," the Governor said, "but in so far as the law is concerned I am going to uphold it as far as it is in my power to do so."

Averting Canada's Rail Strike New Victory for Conciliation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's brilliant history of averted strikes added another chapter this week when the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways came to an agreement with their employees on the restoration of 10 per cent wage cuts within a year.

An official statement says, "Having regard to all the factors, the parties to the dispute express their mutual satisfaction in the terms of the agreement. They also go on record that the good feeling which has long existed between the railways and their employees is fully preserved."

It is also a satisfaction to hear from Howard B. Chase, spokesman for the unions, "that this whole movement and the whole of the negotiations have been initiated by the Canadian branches of the International brotherhoods without any interference or suggestions from the brotherhoods in the United States." The fear that "agitators" from across the border had incited the employees to their demands and threat of strike is thus set at rest.

Millions in Extra Pay

Between $7,000,000 and $9,000,000 in extra pay will be distributed across Canada in the next 12 months as a result of the new agreement. Wages are being restored 1 per cent every two months during 1937, with further raises of 2 per cent on Feb. 1 and April 1, 1938, which will entirely dispose of the 10 per cent cut imposed during the height of the depression. Those benefiting by the increase (which started April 1) include not only the 117,000 members of the international unions, but the 15,000 members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, all of them employees of the C. N. R., and an equal number of office employees and executives who do not belong to any union.

When last year the men decided that in the light of improved business conditions they had just reason for asking for restoration of wages, and their employers refused to consider it, the dispute automatically came under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Disputes Act. A committee of three, representing the men, the railroads and the Federal Government respectively, discussed the problem but failed to find a solution that the employees would accept. The majority thought that the men should be content with partial restoration of cuts extended over a prolonged period. The men were prepared to strike for better conditions and assuredly would have if the employers and Government had been uncompromising.

Split Date Difference

There followed, however, two weeks of negotiation betwen the railroad men and employers, in the course of which the presidents of the two railroad companies agreed to the principle of restoring the men's pay to the full depression scale. But they wished this point to be reached on Aug. 1, 1938, while the men demanded their full pay by Jan. 1. The Government, of course, kept a close eye on the proceedings—probably tendered a little unofficial advice to the presidents—and, when the deadlock arrived, Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, invited both sides to confer with him at Ottawa. The result was that he induced them to split the difference in times and agree on April 1.

Reference in Parliament to Mr. Rogers' part in settling the dispute brought a round of applause from all members of the House. It was seen as a victory for industrial conciliation and Canadian common sense. For 30 years, ever since Mackenzie King was appointed the first Minister of Labor, conciliation has been the constant aim of the Government in dealing with industrial disputes, and the success of this method sets a striking example to the world at large.

WPA Workers Start San Francisco Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 (AP)—A strike intended to embrace 30,000 WPA workers in San Francisco's bay district got under way today.

Sixty men, employed on an Oakland gutter project, were the first to strike, Roy Noftz, chairman of the East Bay strike committee of the Workers' Alliance, said. WPA officials and City Engineer Walter N. Frickstad of Oakland asserted they had not been informed of the walkout.

Primary demands are for a 10 per cent pay raise to meet increasing living costs, and the assurance of no layoffs until June 30.

Workers also have been critical of last year's policy of removing men from WPA rolls to fill the demand for farm laborers to harvest seasonal crops. Fifty thousand of the 60,000 workers who took the farm jobs were left stranded and refused reinstatement by the WPA, workers claim.

W. P. Koetitz, district WPA director in Oakland, said the WPA would "continue work as long as there are enough workers to do anything."

"We are not, of course, going to attempt to force men to work for the Government," he said. "The problem of what to do about the 70 per cent of the workers who are not members of the union will prove a grave one."

Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln, daughter-in-law of the Civil War President, who passed on yesterday, was the daughter of the late Senator James Harlan of Iowa. She married Robert Todd Lincoln in 1868.

Mrs. Lincoln had contributed many valuable documents to the Library of Congress.

She also financed an Abraham Lincoln memorial tower at New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the Civil War President attended services.

Mrs. Lincoln did not meet her husband-to-be, however, until his father's first presidential term. They were married soon after Robert's return from war service on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant.

She was a cabinet wife in the terms of Presidents Garfield and Arthur—Robert Lincoln was Secretary of War. She went with him later to London, where he was minister during Benjamin Harrison's Presidency.

Two daughters survive Mrs. Lincoln. They are Mrs. Charles Isham and Mrs. Robert J. Randolph, both of this city.

'A' Always First

The letter "A" has stood at the head of the alphabet during the whole of the period that it can be traced historically.

Financial Writer Says Court Shift Means New NRA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—While witnesses before the Senate Judiciary Committee today attacked the President's court reorganization plan as opening the way to a possible new NRA system of codes, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, on the floor of the Senate, denounced the new Guffey coal bill, for the same reason.

The argument presented by John T. Flynn, financial writer, before the Senate committee, flowed into the Borah attack on the Guffey coal bill which is now up for enactment in the Senate. Both men saw in current legislative developments a prospect of shelving the old safeguards of the anti-trust laws, and of turning to a new system of government by commissions and private boards.

Pointing out that a bill similar to the Guffey bituminous coal control bill had been enacted for the textile industry Senator Borah declared "pretty soon the entire country will be operating under commissions and the antitrust laws will have been entirely repealed."

Mr. Flynn, fiscal writer in numerous newspapers, made an even broader assault, after praising the Supreme Court for having scrapped the original NRA by a unanimous decision.

"I do not believe President Roosevelt was trying to destroy democracy," he said, "I don't believe you gentlemen in Congress were trying to destroy democracy.

Saved by the Court

"None of us realized what we were doing. The Supreme Court, however, saved us from that by a unanimous decision declaring this (NRA) unconstitutional because it was a surrender of power by Congress into the hands of the President and private groups, a surrender of sovereign power."

Mr. Flynn made his attack on the court reorganization plan on the ground that it would break down the judicial barrier which he insisted has protected the public against enactments like NRA in the past. He argued too, that a new NRA is in sight—"that everybody in this building," he said, "believes that President Roosevelt plans to revive the NRA in some form and when ever you hear this proposal advanced it is always about labor and hours and wages that you hear most; tucked away in the proposal always is the additional objective of regulating trade practices through codes."

The Senate debate and the hearings of the Judiciary Committee proceeded simultaneously, each largely complementary to the other.

Preceding Mr. Flynn before the committee was an attack on the judiciary reorganization plan by Henry M. Bates, dean of the University of Michigan law school.

The proposal, he declared, in answer to questions, "introduces a new and unauthorized method of amending the Constitution." In his prepared statement he called it "retrogressive and reactionary" because America might find that under it, she had "sold her national birthright" for an immediate gain, leading ultimately to a much greater loss in democratic institutions.

Objects to Coal Commission

Senator Borah's attack on the new Guffey bill brought a continuation of the series of Senate discussions of the Constitution, Supreme Court interpretation, and possible judicial reorganization.

The provision which drew Senator Borah's particular fire states that the antitrust law shall not apply to bituminous coal producers agreeing to the fair competition arrangement set forth in the bill, permitting fixing of maximum and minimum prices. Senator Borah pointed out that the bill sets up a soft coal commission to establish these prices, and argued that exemption from the antitrust laws would permit producers to form combinations to fix prices within these limits.

The exemption, he charged, would result in "obvious discrimination" and in two sets of coal operators under the law, those who complied with it, and secured exemption; those who declined, and who had to abide by the Sherman Act.

Explaining the bill, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky argued that the exemptions were necessary to prevent those producers complying with the act from being subject to prosecution under the Sherman Act. Senator Borah's attack produced a discussion as to whether the act was intended primarily to remove the coal industry out from under antitrust law provisions, or whether it was designed merely to provide government regulation. Arguing the latter, Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana declared,

"We're only doing the same thing for the bituminous industry that the states have done for utilities."

Senator Borah, however, charged that the specific exemptions from antitrust regulations were inserted in the bill at the request of big producers.

Whole Family Hops Off In Clipper to Hawaii

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 (AP)—The first family flight over the Pacific was under way today—Randolph C. Walker, banker of San Francisco, taking his wife and two children to Honolulu on the Hawaii Clipper.

Traveltalks

A Change of Schedule

The Christian Science Monitor Traveltalks by M. Le Tour and their accompanying "Tour-a-bouts" column — hitherto a Thursday feature—will appear, beginning tomorrow, on

Fridays

Miss Perkins Calls Parley On State Minimum Pay Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Minimum wage experts have been summoned by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to discuss the status of various state wage acts in the light of the new Supreme Court stand on such laws.

A conference of legal authorities and labor officials was set for April 8 after numerous requests had been received from states for advice as to whether amendment of their minimum wage laws is necessary to make them subject to the favorable ruling that the court gave in the Washington case.

A similar discussion was held here last June following the court's invalidation of the New York minimum wage law. At that time, State labor officials agreed among themselves to enforce the laws on their statute books, in spite of the court's ruling. Massachusetts alone revised its law in an effort to meet constitutional objections.

States Seek Guidance

Now that the court has set states free to enact minimum wage laws constitutionally, state officials are anxious to find out exactly what form their statutes should take. Especially concerned are the labor departments of those states whose laws are similar to the New York statute, declared unconstitutional in a 5-to-4 decision last June.

There have been several grounds on which states have based their authority to enact wage legislation. The District of Columbia Act, declared unconstitutional in 1923, but now upheld inferentially by the court, says that wages must be adequate "to supply the necessary cost of living to any such women workers to maintain them in good health and to protect their morals."

The New York law defines as an oppressive and unreasonable wage, one which is "both less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health."

The Washington state law provides wages "not detrimental to health and morals, and which shall be sufficient for the decent maintenance of women."

Whether one of these grounds is as good as another for the enactment of legislation is one of the points to be decided.

Labor officials believe that two important results are likely to follow the Supreme Court ruling and the ensuing conference next week. A greater degree of uniformity in state minimum wage legislation is likely to be attained. Additional states will probably enact minimum wage laws, now that the question of constitutionality has been settled.

At the present time, 17 states have minimum wage laws of some type, but there is a wide difference in their provisions.

The approach to uniformity will probably be through a "model law" providing a pattern for states which may need to revise their old statutes and for those desiring to enact new ones. It is likely that this model will be provided when Congress enacts a revised statute for the District of Columbia.

There is some question whether the old Adkins law for the district did not automatically come back into effect when the Supreme Court reversed its ruling this week. President Roosevelt has asked the Attorney General to rule on this point.

Model Law Sought

Even if the Justice Department says the district law is in force again, the Department of Labor may advise some changes to make it a model for the nation. The District of Columbia law, as it already stands, is considered by some state officials to be easier to administer than some of the later types.

Still upset by the Supreme Court's decision, which they hold impairs the freedom of women in industry, the National Woman's Party pointed today to the lack of equality in Washington State, which made it necessary for Elsie Parrish, the chambermaid who was owed $216 in back wages to sue jointly with her husband.

A communal property law is in effect in Washington, which makes wages of husband and wife joint property, but forbids the wife to share in the management of it. Eight states still have such communal property laws, putting women on an unequal footing with men.

Coal Men Study Strike Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Bituminous coal operators went into a last-minute huddle today, confronted with what amounted to an ultimatum from John L. Lewis that 400,000 miners would fail to return to work after their holiday today, unless the union demands for increased pay were granted. The miners were theoretically unemployed today, but the full force of the stoppage was not felt, since April 1 is a mine holiday in commemoration of the winning of the eight-hour day, 39 years ago.

The month of negotiations was terminated suddenly last night with the operators rejecting the recommendations of their own subcommittee delegated to conclude deliberations with that of the United Mine Workers of America.

John L. Lewis, here to engineer the union role in the closing hours of the parley, reiterated the organized miners' position announced by by him when the negotiations opened in early March, that no contract renewal meant a walk-out.

Whereas the trend of the final day of the old agreement yesterday had appeared to be strongly for an accord, it ended with all the earmarks of an unalterable deadlock over last-minute difficulties. Joint conferences were adjourned while the operaters went into conference.

"This is a very unusual situation," Mr. Lewis said, when asked to comment on the eleventh-hour breakdown of the parley, "it is the first time the operators have refused to accept a report of their bargaining committee.

"There is no need of continuing negotiations, because there is nothing more to negotiate."

This put a definite "No" to any extension of the present agreement pending further discussion.

Meanwhile, Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, whose role in the situation has been confined chiefly to that of watchful waiting in a New York hotel room, but who sat in on last night's subcommittee meetings, remained here.

Mr. Lewis ordered the effectuation of the stoppage immediately upon the action of the operators in rejecting the recommendations of their representatives.

The split, as far as could be learned in the corridors outside the closed sessions, concerned pay rates which the union demands shall be raised 15 per cent over the present $5.10 and $5.50 daily minimum in the southern and northern fields, respectively.

This wage concession now appears to be the substance of the union demand over the old settlement which expired last midnight after a month's boiling down of a readjustment schedule which extended to working hours, vacation with pay and a 200-days work a year guarantee.

The unit engaged on the settlement plan is composed for the miners of Mr. Lewis, Philip Murray and Thomas Kennedy, who are president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, and D. C. Kennedy, Charles O'Neill and L. T. Putnam for the operators.

Awards for Safety Made by Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 1—The Western Region of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago, took the first award in the Eleventh Annual Employees' Safety Contest, M. W. Clement, president of the company, has announced. Its record stood at 4.87 reportable accidents a million man-hours.

In addition to the award for the winner among the major operating regions of the system, there was another for the best record among the next largest operating units—the general divisions. This was won by the Central Pennsylvania Division, with headquarters at Williamsport, Penna., with 3.46 accidents per million man-hours.

There are also various other contests between different divisions and services of the Pennsylvania system. The object of all of them, according to Mr. Clement, is "to arouse to the highest degree the interest and efforts of officers and employees in advancing by every possible means the standards of safety on the railroad. Particular emphasis is placed upon the vital importance of rigid compliance with the safety and operating rules and the exercise at all times of individual personal care."

Sue for Virginia Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Condemnation suits have been filed at Lynchburg in the Federal District Court to secure title to land in Botetourt, Alleghany and Craig Counties for inclusion in the national forests.

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Aberhart Plans Commission To Administer Social Credit

EDMONTON, Alta., April 1 (CP)—Plans of the Alberta Government to establish Social Credit are going forward.

Meeting the demands of insurgent Social Credit members, Premier Aberhart has proposed in the legislature legislation calling for appointment of a commission of experts to administer a Social Credit program.

After he had announced his plans to "go forward," a bill to amend the Social Credit Measures Act, adopted at the last session of the legislature, was given first reading.

A feature of the Social Credit Measures Act permitting its administration by Order-in-Council, one of the chief objections of the insurgents, will be eliminated.

The Commission will have wide powers. A board appointed by the Legislative Assembly will select the Commission. The Board will consist of not more than five persons and the Commission of not less than three nor more than five.

"We on this side of the House are very anxious to introduce Social Credit principles into our province at as early a date as possible," said Premier Aberhart in introducing his bill.

He believed that the bill would remove "from all political influence, the execution of the Social Credit measure."

"The commission, under the act, would have power to investigate the feasibility of social dividends; plans for increase of purchasing power of the consumers; just prices, and having regard to the economic circumstances of the industries and vocations of the people."

It would have power to appoint such experts as deemed necessary for formulation of social credit plans.

What's Going On in the Arts

New Dance Group Launched

Through the good offices of Dorothy Rutherford and Pauline Chellis, health education and dance directors, respectively, of the Boston Y. W. C. A., those Bostonians who were interested were privileged to attend the launching of a new American Dance Group in the association's gymnasium Tuesday evening, when Sylvia Manning and Gene Martel, former Humphrey-Weidman dancers, presented their newly formed group of five men and five women dancers in one full-length ballet and selections from others, in preparation for their New York début at the Guild Theater on April 18.

Before the début they will need to get out the scythe and the pruning hook, for there were many repetitious passages and most of the dances were too long for comfortable audience consumption. It is quite understandable that the surmounting of difficulties and the performance of intricate movements are pleasurable to the dancer, but what the young choregrapher has to know is how to make them equally pleasurable to audiences. When the superabundance of material, common to first-night productions, or dress rehearsals, is revised and planed down, the intrinsic values will be brought more forcibly to light.

Another stumbling block for the creative beginner is the tendency to follow the leader, whereas only in breaking away from leadership and hewing out new paths will the dance or the dancers grow. What the contemporary dance needs is more rugged individualists, who will experiment in new forms for themselves and not rest content with perpetuating even a new tradition till it congeals into a mold.

The closing full-length ballet, "Horizons," reflected in large part the thought and motivation of Doris Humphrey's "Theater Piece" and "New Dance." There was the evil life in the first part, "Tradition," indicated in nine rather cryptic subtitles. In Part II, "New Trend," there was the good life—the "Exhortation" by a perfervid idealist in the person of Mr. Martel; "Conflict," with Miss Manning finding the new ideas objectionable at first and fighting against them, and the final group concordance in "Emergence," when everybody lives happily ever after. Even the music, by Norman Lloyd, was strangely reminiscent, in this latter section, of Wallingford Riegger's score for the "Theme and Variations" of "New Dance." Mr. Martel was the choregrapher of this work, which was full of Weidmanesque rhythms, lit here and there by faintly Weidmanesque satire.

Mr. Martel's "Crucible" (the prologue from his ballet, "American Comment") made an energetic and inviting program opener. His listed ballet, "The Good Neighbors," whether from lack of readiness or lack of time, was omitted altogether. For both these the music has been written by Herbert Haufrecht, who did the score for Tamiris's latest group composition, "Momentum."

Mr. Haufrecht also wrote the music for "Heroic Pilgrimage," Miss Manning's composition, revealing her in two excerpts, "The Condemned" and "Proclamation," as a coming choregrapher. Miss Manning is a dancer of quality. She has grace without languishing and the precision that is not clocklike but is none the less incisive. Mr. Martel danced vigorously in his single solo appearance.

The group is weakest on the men's side, a fault not confined to this group alone. The girls are young, pretty and promising, with Susanne Remos, who danced in Boston recently with Nadia Chilkovsky, shining out among them. The costumes, designed by Miss Manning and Mr. Martel, are delightful without attracting undue attention. M. L.

German Christians Sail For Haven in Colombia

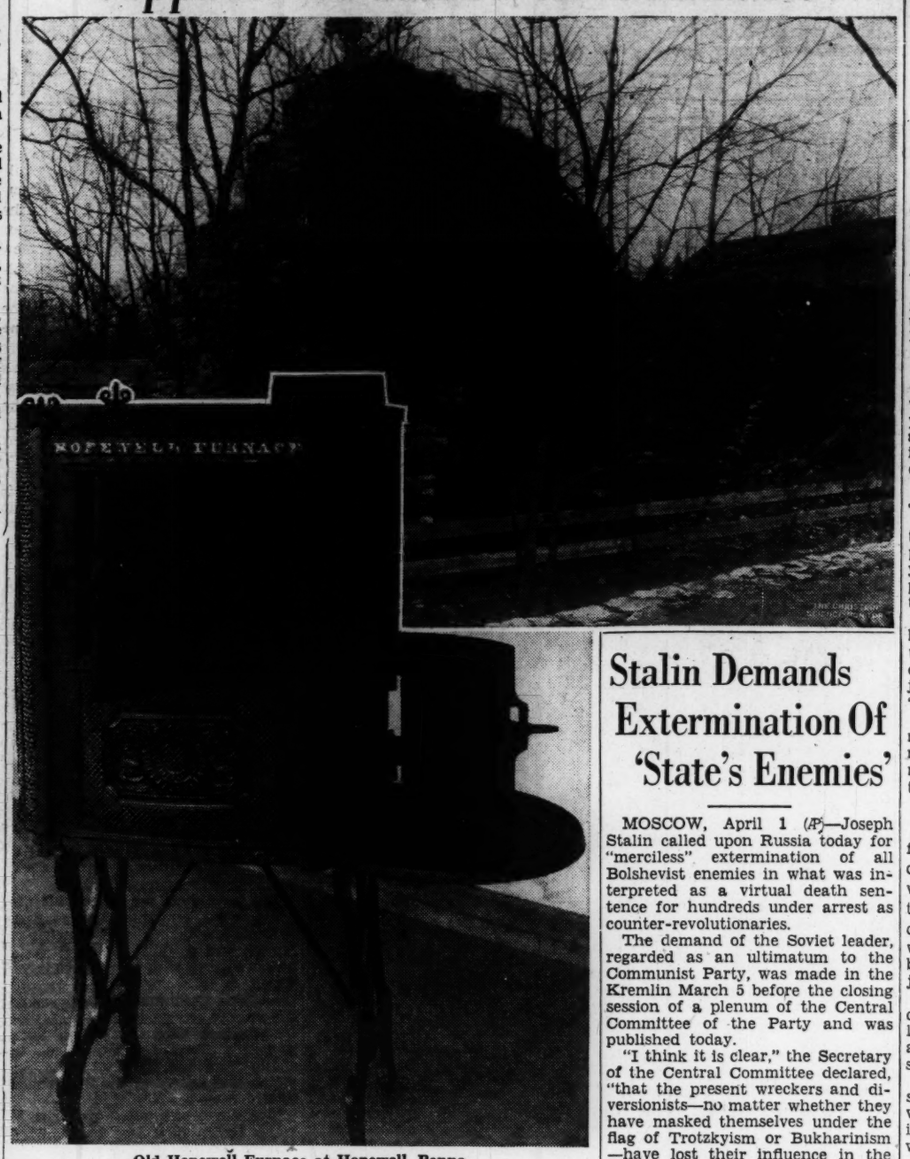
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first group of German Christians to be aided by the American and British Committees for Christian German Refugees in finding a new homeland are shown on the S. S. Virgilio, on which they recently sailed from Marseilles to Colombia.

Gathered together from Paris, Prague, Vienna and other havens, the pioneer band of 50—which includes 27 men, 11 women and 12 children— will settle on the land as farmers and simple craftsmen.

Another group, it is planned, will be sent to Colombia as soon as the American and British committees have sufficient funds available.

Supplied Ammunition for Revolution



Old Hopewell Furnace at Hopewell, Penna.

Early Iron Making Is Recalled In Find of Cold-Blast Furnace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VALLEY FORGE, Penna.—Valuable data as to just how iron was made in one of the oldest cold-blast furnaces still standing in America—the one which supplied arms and ammunition for Revolutionary soldiers—has been disclosed recently through discovery of an old "blast book."

The book tells a detailed story of operations between 1852 and 1875. Together with old letters and accounts it was discovered in the garret of an unused stable in Hopewell Village by a National Park Service research assistant. The furnace, which played a large part in the early iron-making days of Pennsylvania, is being restored in connection with the general French Creek Recreational Demonstration Area involving more than 7000 acres in the vicinity. Consideration is also being given to the possible development of the entire village as an historic site.

As to the actual date Hopewell Furnace was established by William Bird, historians differ. Some chose 1759 and others 1771. It was operated during the Revolution by the son, Col. Mark Bird, and continued for more than 100 years after that until finally abandoned in 1883.

For fuel the iron-makers chose to use charcoal, forced to intense heat by a cold air blast. In this way they avoided heavy costs of importing processed ore from Europe. The English hot blast system for coal and coke which ended the charcoal era of metallurgy, was not invented until 1830, and even then it did not immediately supercede the old method because of the excellent quality of cold charcoal iron. It has been said that good Pennsylvania charcoal-wrought iron of the old days will stand a strain of 130,000 pounds to the square inch, which compares favorably with some modern day iron.

Since Hopewell Furnace was never rebuilt for steam power and coal burning, it is still primitive. Waterpower was used exclusively throughout its history except for the last three years of its existence when steam supplemented the water for a time, the race being low. It is the only existing furnace still possessing the water wheel and blowing tubs needed for primitive restoration. In this way it represents a unique opportunity for restoration of a very valuable relic of the pre-machine age.

The entire region around Hopewell is replete with iron ore, furnace and forge lore. Valley Forge is but 20 miles distant. Washington in crossing the Delaware River, used the sturdy barges of the Durham Iron Furnace.

The iron masters of early Pennsylvania had a civilization and culture of their own building their Georgian and Colonial mansions and stone tenant houses on obscure little streams and living busy, gracious lives. Early reports say they were all "either Princes of Paupers, but true Gentlemen."

Old documents prove that the furnaces were at times very profitable. One showed a gain of $27,611 in 1799, an excellent business record for those days. However, most of the iron-barons eventually lost their fortunes and many were forced to sell their manor houses to meet obligations.

Farmers and teamsters received the sum of $16 monthly, with houserent free and other concessions. Cordwood was cut for as little as 25 cents a cord, and slaves were dealt in for serving large estates. From 1771 to 1840 the principal products of Hopewell were castings and the famous 10-plate stoves recommended by Benjamin Franklin in his diary as vastly superior to wood stoves. After 1840 molding ceased and most of the iron was sold to forges.

Six Radio Programs Honored by Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Scrolls of honor for six radiocasts were presented yesterday by the Women's National Radio Committee, which has been conducting a nation-wide poll with a supplementary committee of judges to determine the merits of the programs. The Ford Sunday evening hour was recognized as the best musical program; Rudy Vallee's Varieties for Standard Brands, the best variety; the Chicago University round table over National Broadcasting System, the best educational; Boake Carter on Philco time, the best news; Mrs. Dorothy Gordon on Columbia Broadcasting System, the best children's, and the Lux Radio Theater, the best dramatic.

A book inscribed with the names of many admirers was presented to Dr. Walter Damrosch for his "great service to music through radio."

The awards were conferred by Mrs. William H. Corwith of Rockville Center, L. I., and speeches on the future of radio were made by William S. Paley, Alfred J. McCosker, and Mme Yolanda Mero-Irion, chairman of the Women's radio committee. George V. Denny Jr. of the Town Hall of the Air, conducted a brief symposium after the fashion of his Thursday evening feature, discussing studio audiences from the viewpoint of performers and public.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Deutschland	Apr. 3	Cherbourg Apr. 11	Apr. 3, 1:00 pm	Apr. 3, 8:00 pm
†Conte di Savoia	Apr. 3	Gibraltar Apr. 9	Apr. 2, 8:00 pm	Apr. 3, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Apr. 10	Apr. 5, 4:00 pm	Apr. 5, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr 8, 4:00 pm	Apr. 8, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone include planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Stalin Demands Extermination Of 'State's Enemies'

MOSCOW, April 1 (AP)—Joseph Stalin called upon Russia today for "merciless" extermination of all Bolshevist enemies in what was interpreted as a virtual death sentence for hundreds under arrest as counter-revolutionaries.

The demand of the Soviet leader, regarded as an ultimatum to the Communist Party, was made in the Kremlin March 5 before the closing session of a plenum of the Central Committee of the Party and was published today.

"I think it is clear," the Secretary of the Central Committee declared, "that the present wreckers and diversionists—no matter whether they have masked themselves under the flag of Trotzkyism or Bukharinism—have lost their influence in the workers' movement and have become simply an unprincipled and idealless band of professional wreckers, diversionists, spies and murderers.

"It is quite clear that these gentlemen should be destroyed, exterminated mercilessly as enemies of the working class and enemies of our country.

"This is clear and does not demand further interpretation."

Observers regarded the speech as signifying Mr. Stalin's determination, after a decade of struggling with "Trotzkyism," to wipe out all Soviet opposition.

Nikolai Bukharin, former influential editor of Izvestia, was expelled from the party March 5 and has been under arrest for some time. He is expected to be tried soon with other former Russian leaders on charges of conspiracy against the Soviet. As a result of two previous Trotzkyist trials, 29 men were shot.

Publishing Company Sues Literary Guild

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Charging breach of contract by cutting rate sales, Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., publishers, are plaintiffs in a suit brought against the Literary Guild in the New York Supreme Court to collect alleged damages of $100,000. No answer had been filed by the defendants, who operate a membership club through which books are sold to subscribers at a reduced price.

The publishers said in their suit, which sought also to enjoin the Guild from selling Farrar and Rinehart books, that they had granted sole rights to distribute special editions to members of the Guild upon condition that no books would be sold to non-members at less than the stipulated publishers' retail price.

Yet the Literary Guild, they charge, offered the special editions for sale at retail at less than the price of the regular editions, seriously curtailing the business of the publisher. The sales situation became so serious, according to the complaint, that dealers threatened refusal to stock regular editions of Farrar and Rinehart books.

Price of Milk Cut Cent in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 1—The State Milk Control Board announced today a decrease of 1 cent a quart in the price of milk through New Jersey, effective April 15. The change will drop the price of Grade A milk from 17 to 16 cents a quart in north Jersey, and from 16 to 15 in south Jersey.

Grade B milk will be reduced from 14 to 13 and from 13 to 12 in the respective sections.

Methodists Vote to Unite

SALISBURY, Md., April 1 (AP)—Unanimously today, the Wilmington conference of the Methodist-Episcopal church in session here favored unification of the three Methodist denominations. Immediately after the result was announced, the 134 ministers broke into singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

Simpler Charges to Juries Urged by Akron, Ohio, Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Leaning across the bench, after giving his charge to the jury one day about three years ago, Justice Walter Wanamaker of Akron's Common Pleas Court startled his jury by inquiring: "Now do each and every one of you understand fully the charge I have just given you?"

A sprightly little woman, with more courage than the rest, hesitated a moment, then shook her head.

"Frankly, no," she said

Inspired by her example several others of the 12 good men and women, and true, admitted they, too, were more or less baffled by the array of three-syllabled, high-sounding words the judge had just recited to them.

"So I went at it again," relates Judge Wanamaker.

In carefully chosen terms, he tried to explain to the jury the fine points of legal procedure, built up years ago, and still maintained in present-day courts, which brook no tinkering with precedent.

But that frank confession of a handful of jurors that they did not understand all the points in the charge, brought sharply to the judge's attention the desirability of "making the law speak English."

And it started him working on a revolution in legal procedure which may have widespread consequences not only in Akron, but throughout the nation.

Studies Juries and Jurors

For the past three years, therefore, he has studied juries and charges to juries. He has talked with jurors and experimented with them, when the opportunity has offered in cases where a settlement was reached by the opposing side before it had time to get to the jury.

And he has come to the conclusion that it is time to toss highly legal phraseology out of the window and use plain every-day one or two syllable words.

"The better practice is to follow settled precedent," these legal men wrote to Judge Wanamaker, quoting from a Texas court decision, when they heard what he had done.

But Judge Wanamaker says "he is not through with the idea by any manner of means. He has his foot in a sacred door of the legal profession and hopes to keep it there."

Recently he proposed to a Cleveland lawyer, Luther Day, that a test case be made when a jury be charged with simple language and with all the time-worn legal phrases left out. He is confident that a properly handled test case would help bring about a step toward the desired reform in legal practice.

Mostly Blames Judge

It is his opinion, that when a jury goes wrong in a case, 90 times out of 100, it is the fault of the judge, because 90 times out of 100 the jurymen try to do the right thing, within the limits of comprehension.

The opportunity to get exact and direct information came to Judge Wanamaker about a month ago when he was invited to speak before a conference of Ohio lawyers and judges at Cincinnati. The topic assigned to him was "The Charge to the Jury."

He drafted a questionnaire and with the aid of county commissioners had it sent to more than 2000 persons who have served 12 days or longer as jurors in the past five years.

More than 800 of these jurors answered the questionnaire.

The replies to a great extent confirmed the judge's ideas on the subject. The answers showed that despite the edict of the Appellate Court, the trial judge should phrase his language in less stilted terms, for the jurors did not agree that the language universally adopted and approved by the law profession was a big help to them; instead 224 of them said they did not understand the charge. Some of the others said they only understood 25 per cent, or 50 per cent, of the charge, and only one or two declared that they had understood the charge 100 per cent.

Another question, "Do you prefer the charge given in a conversational manner?" brought 658 answers in the affirmative.

And as the judge points out, you don't employ jawbreaking words in a conversation.

To the specific question as to just what legal words had bothered them, the jurors answered, "proximate cause," was not language they understood, "negligence," as a single word was not plain, nor did they have a clear understanding of the phrase, "reasonable doubt."

The ex-jurors were divided evenly on the question of having the trial judge overhear their deliberations.

The majority, however, agreed that such practices would make the jury follow instructions more closely.

A majority also said they had had experience on juries where "certain jurors" deliberately considered matters that, according to law, should not have been considered.

They also voted for a rigid court schedule of convening, recessing, and adjourning, although one or two said they were afraid juries would become "clock watchers" and would not pay attention to evidence, if strict time schedules were held.

Jury Threatened By Brooklyn Mob; Had Convicted Two

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Police protetcion was provided for jurors sitting in a grand larceny case in Kings County Court, Brooklyn, last night, after they were threatened by a mob in the streets outside the court building. It was said to have been the first time such hostility had been shown to jurors here.

The situation arose after the jury had convicted two men of assault and robbery and as they attempted to leave the Central Courts Building. Patrolmen and detectives dispersed the crowd after the jurors had taken refuge in Judge Peter J. Brancato's chambers. Later five jurors were escorted to their homes by police.

According to the police, friends and relatives of Joseph Peppe and Anthony Ricardi, the defendants, were in the mob, which formed after the two men had been convicted on charges of participating in the hold-up or a Brooklyn pawnshop. Judge Brancato sent the men back to jail, and the jurors prepared to leave for their homes.

Upon reaching the doors of the court building, the jurors were met with cries of "Here they come! Let's get them! Take 'em for a ride"—shouts which caused the single policeman on duty to close the doors until reinforcements could be assembled from five precinct police headquarters.

The two defendants, according to police records, were at liberty on bail of $10,000 at the time of their arrest for the pawnshop robbery, in which $10,500 in jewelry and money was said to have been taken, the earlier case concerned a robbery of $7000 in furs from a Middletown, N. Y., establishment.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Romance in an Ink Bottle

Those splashes of ink that have just dropped from your pen have a romantic story connected with them almost as old as that of writing itself.

Travel back in thought through the centuries and peep into a cave where a primitive artist is drawing on the walls that form his home. With mixed dyes, cleverly distilled from wild plants, he is depicting the events of his simple life, little realizing that from these same dyes men would one day make a product of universal use—ink.

As the years passed, picture writing gave place to the making of symbols, which gradually developed into words. Then came the need for some indelible fluid which could be read clearly and in which might be preserved the thoughts and aspirations of mankind. After many experiments the Chinese produced an ink suitable for use on the parchment they had made. This ink came from oil lamps which were burned in a very limited supply of air, thus forming a supply of carbon, which was collected and turned into liquid.

So excellent was this liquid for writing purposes that it was used until two or three hundred years ago. Museums contain many specimens of manuscripts written centuries before our time in carbon ink, which is as strong and clear today as it was when first used.

Wasps and an Oak

When the desire to send personally written messages instead of relying on a few scholars to do it for them made itself felt among the common people, hand-made parchment, which was very expensive, gave place to smooth, machine-made, white paper; the long quill pen was then succeeded by the steel nib, which was later followed by the fountain pen with its steady flow of ink.

And how, you ask, is this ink made?

One day a wasp attacked an oak tree, boring a tiny hole in which to lay her eggs. This annoyed the oak which, in self-protection, grew a nut-gall, or small oak apple, around the eggs. Later the eggs hatched, and as the young wasps grew inside their tiny home, the nut-gall also grew in order to accommodate them. Finally the insects, greedy for freedom and light, bored a hole through the wall of their home and flew away.

A natural scientist noticed that these nut-galls were full of tannin, and after many experiments converted the tannin into a liquid. With this he tried to write, but found that it was only after long exposure to the air that tannin became black.

"This won't do," he said to himself. "People will not want to write invisible letters!"

So he went on with his experiments, and one day hit on the idea of adding dye. This solved the problem for him, since the blue dye showed up clearly as he wrote, and the tannin, which did not show at first, gradually became blacker and blacker as time went on, thus preserving the writing.

Picking the Nut-Galls

From the patient skill of this worker developed the huge ink manufacturing industry of today. Even the picking of nut-galls, which are principally to be found on the stunted oaks that grow in Turkey and along the Syrian coast, is quite a profitable source of income to the country folk who have learned that they must wait until the wasp is fully grown in order to get the highest percentage of tannin.

After the nuts are picked and crushed the powder is collected and sent off to the ink factories where, in huge vats each holding 1000 gallons, it is mixed with iron salts, a blue or black dye, and water. It is then allowed to boil for three hours, with an occasional stir by electrically driven blades, after which it is left for 12 days to cool off, and a further 30 days for the tannin to settle down.

When the ink is at last ready to leave the wooden vats, it flows through rubber pipes to the filling machines on the floor below—each pipe being labeled "Green," "Red," "Black" or "Blue" as the case may be. In the filling room sit white coated men each with a sheet of white paper pinned on a board before him.

From little syringes these men squeeze out samples of the newly made ink, testing its quality by watching the rapidity of its flow down the paper, assuring themselves that the little tightly-capped, blue-black bottles that are sold all over the world will contain nothing but the very best.

So ends the first chapter in the fascinating story of ink.

Inviting Birds

When the first hint of spring is in the air it brings to us thoughts of gardens and outdoor things. And soon we begin to look for the return of our joyous neighbors, the birds, who flew south when winter came.

By putting up homes for the birds on our grounds, we make our welcome to them a practical one. This may not only afford us a great deal of pleasure after the merry songsters arrive, but it is only a fair return to the birds; for, in our modern zeal for neatness, we have destroyed most natural nesting sites in orchards, woods, and in cities.

A Home for the Wren

We place wren houses among our trees and plants to add interest, activity and color to our gardens. Though a wren will accept a large box and will work very hard filling it with twigs, she needs a space only four inches square with a doorway the size of a quarter.

The house may be placed, preferably facing the east, on a post, in a small tree, against the side of a building, or hung from a low limb. A coconut shell suits her to perfection, and a gourd she thinks an ideal home, for she favors one-room dwellings. All else being equal, she prefers a dun-colored, weather-beaten box to a freshly-painted one. I say "she" advisedly, for Mrs. Wren selects the home and builds the nest. Should her husband venture to carry in any twigs, she would promptly haul them out

The Flicker Will Accept

Many of us put up wren houses, but we do not give the flicker the attention he deserves. Although, being a woodpecker, a flicker can chisel out a tree home in record time, he is not unwilling to use one already made if it bears some resemblance to his own deep tunnel. A box seven inches square, 15 inches deep and having a two-and-one-half-inch opening near the top is correct. Its color should resemble that of the tree trunk to which it is fastened. As the flicker lives upon ants, he is a garden neighbor worth cultivating.

When the garden is open and sunny, the martin compartment house is the finest possible birdhouse to place in it. Purple martins have pleasing, tinkling notes, keep the premises free from flying insects, and are cleanly in habits. The amusing antics of their young when they first venture into the open are reason enough for encouraging them. To keep starlings out, doors may be kept plugged until the martins arrive.

Since the starling is with us to stay, it is wise to provide him a place to nest so that he will not usurp all our native bird homes. Many-roomed houses on tall poles in the center of crop lands have been tried in some places and have proved decided assets because of the insects eaten.

M. A. C.

© Dr. Croy from Black Star

The Grasshopper 'Listens' With His Knees

This fellow with the streamlined head is—perhaps you've already guessed it—a long-horned grasshopper, a chap with his "ears" in his knees, and antennae or feelers much longer than his body.

Though a member of the family Locustidae, this is no locust but rather just a common meadow grasshopper, a close relative to katydids, cave crickets and Jerusalem crickets. Unlike the short-horned grasshoppers, these dislike flying, and when surprised will take cover by wiggling under any object that is handy or by hiding in tall grass. Their green color protects them considerably.

If one were to turn this creature over and inspect the head more closely, in addition to long antennae, large eyes and broad "armor-plated" forehead, one would find mouthparts reminiscent of a mechanic's vise, the jaws adjustable by muscular control. Thus the grasshopper finds it equally simple to nip the buds of chrysanthemum bloom or chew away at tender, young plant seedlings.

The long-horned grasshopper is not the only creature which might have given inventors ideas for tools. The spider has two very sharp pincer jaws like the tongs of an iceman. With these she holds a fly or other prey while spinning it round and round with her legs, all the while enmeshing it with cobweb. The bumblebee has a "tongue" as bristly as any bottle brush. With this it swabs a flower clean of pollen before sucking up the nectar. The wasp and the bee both have very sharp "stingers" capable of puncturing the skin as easily as a shoemaker's awl can punch holes in leather.

In fact, it is fortunate for mankind that patents protecting denizens of the United States of the Insect World do not hold good in human courts. Otherwise, it might be found that men have recently borrowed a great many tools insects have been using for as long as 125,000,000 years.

Insects are probably the most specialized animals in existence today. They can trace their history back to the Paleozoic Era, almost to the dawn of the earliest living things. While other species flourished and passed into extinction, insects have remained because of their ease in adapting themselves to changing conditions. At present there are some 300,000 different species known, no two exactly alike in form or habits.

Pictures We Want to See

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Since our last column, three films of an unusually high standard have appeared—one of which is a possible Academy winner. Besides a first-rate musical, there have been an adaption of Sir James Barrie's "Quality Street," also one of James Hilton's novels, "Lost Horizon."

Although its story is sad, you will probably find "Maytime" the loveliest and most enjoyable of the three. In it, Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy do some of the best singing of their film careers in settings of old-fashioned charm and beauty.

The arrangements of Sigmund Romberg's melodies and additional musical numbers have been skillfully executed by Herbert Stothart. Miss MacDonald, playing the role of a famous opera singer, meets Mr. Eddy in Paris and later in New York when he is becoming famous, but she has by this time married her manager, John Barrymore. Herman Bing, Tom Brown and several famous stage actors are in the cast. Use of a brown tone print for some of the outdoor scenes enhances their loveliness.

Some of you may have studied Sir James Barrie's comedy, "Quality Street," in school. If so, you will find the new RKO film version, with Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone, a very delightful affair.

The producers have kept intact the delicate quality of the story about prim Miss Phoebe Throssel of the early nineteenth century who essays a bold ruse to win a dashing but somewhat neglectful officer.

Fay Bainter, Cora Witherspoon and Eric Blore are in the cast. Miss Hepburn gives one of her best performances as Phoebe.

"Lost Horizon," Mr. Hilton's best-selling novel, will probably become one of the most popular films of the year. It has been made by Frank Capra and Robert Riskin, th director-writer team responsible for "It Happened One Night" and "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town."

In the slightly altered film version of the Hilton novel, they have undertaken a more fantastic as well as a more serious subject. The story concerns a young British consular secretary who, with several traveling companions, is kidnaped and taken to a strange lamasery, far off in the Himalayan Mountains.

The unbelievably beautiful snow-capped peaks are an appropriate background for this strange tale, and the producers have built some excellent sets.

The film contains humor, and underlying thought of seriousness and a romance between Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt. Other players are Sam Jaffe, H. B. Warner, Margo, Thomas Mitchell and Isabel Jewell.

[This guide is published on this page on the first Thursday each month.]

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Colorful stamps have always attracted the eye and many a collector has attributed his introduction to this hobby to the gay display on some cover arriving from a distant land.

Among stamps of the United States we have a number of hues and shades, from the pleasing pastels to the heavy purples and blacks. Violets, orchid shades, lavenders and intervening gradations of tone effects are the most popular with collectors who specialize in color collections. The 3 cent purple United States stamp gives us a sizable variety of shades, from the faded rose tinted violet to the dense blackish purples.

The first violet-colored stamp in the United States was the 24c lilac stamp issued in 1860. The next were the 12c dull violet and 24c purple of the 1870-71 issue.

In the early 80's the postal rates changed so that the 12c and the 24c were omitted from the current issues. In 1888 the 90c purple appeared, and two years later we find the other extreme, the 3c value appearing in the purple. Since the issue of 1890-93 the 3c has continued as a purple, with the exceptions of the Columbian issue, when the color was green, the Byrd Antarctic issue, when the color was blue, and the Maryland Tercentenary issue, when the color was carmine rose.

The 8c value of the 1890-93 issue is a lilac color, and this value changes through succeeding issues to a violet brown, and a violet black, then to an olive green with the 1908-09 issue, which is its color at the present time. The Columbian issue gave us the only 6c purple. The first 50c violet appeared with the 1908-09 issue and this likewise has changed in shade from the light violet to red violet, and finally to the lilac shade in which we see it today.

The 12c brown violet and the $1 violet brown may also be included in this list. The airmail list gives us the 5c violet, which made its first appearance in 1930, then gave way to the 6c value when the rate was changed a few years later.

Stamps in the News

Argentina—The new 1P map stamp shows only the outline of Argentina with the rest of South America blank. The Falkland Islands still show in the same color as Argentina although these islands are in possession of the British and are claimed by them.

Belgium—Sometime during April a stamp will be issued for the purpose of collecting funds to build special parks and other memorials throughout the principal towns of Belgium in loving tribute to the beautiful Queen Astrid. This stamp will show a portrait of the late queen and of H. R. H. Prince Boudouin.

Brazil—This country has issued a set of stamps of five values in honor of Quintino Bocayuva, journalist, soldier and statesman, and one of the prominent figures in the proclaiming of the Brazilian Republic.

Holland—During May, Holland will be host to the World Boy Scout Jamboree and as a preliminary announcement the Netherlands Indies have issued a special stamp on which is portrayed two Boy Scouts with arms interlocked.

Hungary—Six stamps have been issued of the same design in connection with the International Fair at Budapest to be held April 30 to May 10.

New Zealand—The design for the forthcoming set of Coronation stamps has been approved and this will show portraits of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. The set consists of the 1d. bright carmine, 2d. dark blue and 6d. vermilion all in the same design. Overprints will be made for use in Nieu and Cook Islands. Samoa is expected to have a separate issue.

Top—New Zealand Coronation Issue, Bottom—Netherland Indies World Boy Scout Jamboree Stamp. Center: (Upper) Belgian Stamp in Tribute to Queen Astrid, Lower—Airmail Stamp of Tripolitania Overprinted

Panama—The special airmail issue printed for the fourth Annual Postal Congress and which was withdrawn Dec. 31, 1936, has now been overprinted "U. P. U." and has been placed on sale for general postal use.

Straits Settlements—A new issue has been prepared for Kelantan in the same design as the $1 value showing a portrait of H. H. the Sultan. The set contains 15 values, from the 1c to the $5 value.

United States

The 4c value of the Army and Navy stamps appeared on March 23. The Army stamp showed the portraits of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson. The Navy showed the portraits of Admirals Sampson, Dewey and Schley. The 5c stamps and last of the series are scheduled for mid-April.

The final date has been set for the United States-Hong Kong Airmail Service on April 21. Announcement was made in last month's Stamp Corner of the issuance of the two new airmail stamps for this service, the 20c and the 50c. It is scheduled to have the China Clipper leave the Alameda Airport Wednesday, April 21, and arrive at Hong Kong the following Wednesday. The cost of sending a letter to Hong Kong will be 70c.

First Day Flight covers may be obtained by preparing the covers with the sender's name and address and proper amount of postage. These should go under separate cover, to the Postmaster at San Francisco, Calif., advising destination of the cover on the airmail route. The cover will be sent on the Clipper; on its arrival at the station it will be returned by regular steamship to the address written on the cover.

Rates for all intermediate points will be furnished by the post office. Return flight letters or covers will be serviced by the Pan American Airways of New York at a nominal charge, in case collectors desire the foreign postmarks.

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The Trouble Is—

ONE of the nicest things about being an amateur is that I am still in a position to learn. The trouble is, I am beginning to wonder just when I grow out of the amateur class in this business of farming and become a professional.

Of course, I would never have dreamed of being even an amateur farmer if I hadn't gone for a walk that winter morning, a little more than a year ago. If I hadn't rounded the turn on the hill just when a soft winter's rain had me singing from pure joy, or if the little rivulets running downhill had not been coaxing my galosh-covered feet to join their race—I say, if none of these things had happened, I would still be happy in the little upstairs room where I used to pound out stories which I hoped would stir the hearts of a world.

* * *

BUT I DID go for a walk. And it was just at the time of year when nature does her best to add to the allure of the real estate advertisements. Not only that, I came around a bend in the road and sighted that superb two acres of avocados, just when every leaf was glistening with raindrops. And that is why I have this tale to write.

Unless you have had the same experience, you have no idea how a hillside covered with glistening avocado trees can tempt you to make them your own. I'd waken from a sound sleep thinking about them; and I walked around in a rosy mist for weeks, trying to tell myself how foolish it was to wish to own them.

* * *

WE DIDN'T TAKE those two acres of trees into our hearts without a thorough investigation; we were determined we were not going to let ourselves be betrayed by any clever wiles of those green leaves that rustled so beguilingly. The man of our family examined their characters for sturdiness and dependability; and I investigated their reputation for loyalty in not demanding things a man-with-a-job and a woman-with-ideas could not give them. We went well back into their record for being good providers for their owners. We wrote letters to the Department of Agriculture, interviewed other owners, and I even went driving with a real estate salesman every day for a week just to compare them with other trees. And, the more we investigated them, the more we loved them. They seemed to be everything a pair of novices could desire.

We didn't know anything at all about avocado trees and were amazed at the friendliness of all the growers and their generosity in giving out information about an industry that had all the earmarks of being highly competitive. The trouble was, no two of them agreed in the advice they gave.

* * *

ONE OF THEM insisted that trees should never be irrigated with sprinklers—he said the basins should always be flooded—and he showed us a thriving grove to prove it. Another said sprinkling was the only way and that the sprinklers should be allowed to run until the basins were filled. Still a third said that avocado trees should never have basins; and every one of them had a beautiful grove to prove their point. One thing upon which they all agreed was that the ground between or around the trees should never be cultivated.

We looked and listened, until I suddenly came to the decision that here was the ideal sort of farm for a man without much time and a temperamental woman with ideas of her own. Everyone else was growing avocados according to his own ideas, I said, and so I would, too.

Apparently one didn't need to prune these trees unless one desired and there really didn't seem to be *anything* one had to do for them except to give them water. The trouble is, it was raining all the time we were doing this investigating, and I forgot to think about just how often they would demand water.

* * *

NO NEED TO tell our friends that we bought the place and built a house on it. And since then those trees have managed to wedge their way into every conversation that is started.

We have learned a new sort of locomotion, too, since we moved to that hillside. Our friends tried to tell us we would need one long leg and one short one, if we persisted in staying out with the trees; but, as usual, I had to prove my independence and perfect a new method of side-hill travel. When the ground is wet—and let me assure you there are not many days when it is not—it is slippery, and you would be surprised how quickly you can get to the bottom of the hill once your feet go out from under you.

I had planned to spend some time this winter, as soon as the rains started and gave me a vacation away from the sprinklers, in working out a sort of sky-hook arrangement whereby I could get back up the hill as easily as I sometimes get down. But, the trouble is, the trees asserted their extreme greediness along a new line, and I haven't had any time to perfect the idea. As soon as the winter rains started, those slave-driving tyrants began to demand ammonium sulphate; and they didn't like the weeds around their feet. The ammonium sulphate wasn't bad, but we hadn't given much thought before to the weeds. Before we bought the place, some one else had cleared them away; but now they promised to be a bit of trouble.

* * *

HOWEVER, THEY GAVE me a chance to indulge another hobby I'd had most of my life; and this time it was one which wasn't hard to make the man at our house believe was good.

It had to do with geese.

It would cost three dollars per day for ten or twelve days to hire a man to cut the weeds, I said; so why not spend only a third of that sum for six geese and let them *eat* the grove clean—and, besides that, we would have all the goslings they would raise. I've always had a soft spot in my heart for little goslings, with their long necks and their big awkward feet.

It worked beautifully for a while. Those geese were regular mowing machines and put in longer hours than any man. They take a siesta in the middle of the day and then make up for it by working most of the night. The trouble is, I made pets of them, and now they stand around the back steps waiting for me to come out and talk to them. Only this morning Cleopatra—her mate's name is Antony—climbed up the ten steps to the back door and pecked at it until I came out. They were all highly outraged and gabbled their contempt as I drove them off to work.

* * *

IF WE SHOULD count the hours we have spent in coaxing those geese to stay down in the grove, we would probably find we have used enough of them to have hoed out the weeds ourselves. And I'm sure the same number of hours spent at my typewriter would have been much more profitable.

Between the geese and the trees, they have managed to usurp every hour of my days. I am doing neither writing nor housework. My whole time is occupied with six geese and a hundred and fifty avocado trees. People open their eyes wide and I can detect a shade of envy when they say: "So you have an avocado grove!" And this is why I have written this: as a warning to any of you who think you would like to raise something, be it avocados or wheat, geese or pigs. It does not matter what it is, if it is farming of any sort, on one acre or a thousand, it will put you where you can't do any of the things you have always expected to do.

The trouble is—you will be so much in love with your wheat or your avocados or your pigs that you will no longer wish to do any of the other things.

L. G. M.

Forecast

No crocus yet has dared to free
Its purple tip from streaks of snow,
No pussy willow yet has burst
A single bud of silky gray;
But in the park today I felt
The wind sweep gently through the hollows,
I heard the waters of the brook
Murmuring impatiently.

RAYMONA HULL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © F. Smith

LOWER SLAUGHTER: *A Picturesque Cotswold Village*

STONE is the building material of the Cotswolds, but it is not the stern, gray stone of the North Country. Neither is it the pink sandstone of Cheshire, but the warm, mellow stuff, with a cream or yellow tinge in it, which gives the Cotswold cottages a kindliness one does not forget. In this warm climate, with plenty of rain, the surface of wall and stone-shingled roof takes many other colors from lichen and moss that flourish thereon.

The Slaughters, Upper and Lower, are two villages between Stow-on-the-Wold and Northleach; and anyone who paints can see in these stone cottages and houses as much as his eye could wish of what rain, wind and fertility can do in coloring premises free of charge. Nor are all the stone dwellings old. It is good to see new ones using the local material, making better neighbors with their elders in the street than if the temptation to use something cheaper had been indulged.

In this view of Lower Slaughter, we can see another comparison of old and new in the two bridges which cross the modest stream. The old, solid stone edition is in the foreground, looking as though it had withstood many a winter flood; and beyond is the less gracious modern affair of iron pipe handrail and wooden footway, a little higher upstream. The venerable looking abutments of the old bridge probably give a pretty good idea of the height to which the little river is likely to rise in flood times.

The waterside elms, rigorously "topped" to let in more sunlight to the adjoining cottages, will stand the longer for offering less resistance to March winds; and under their attenuated, but still sufficient shade the visitor may sit content for a little and watch the farm ducks who are quite certain that the warm road was put there to provide them with dustbaths and the stream to give them a swimming pool.

And, if you should happen to have brought some bread—why, so much the better.

In Paris They Were Foreigners

AT LAST Albertine comes to the Street of the Fishing Cat. On the following day she is to start on a concert tour along the Riviera, but first she wants to grant Jani's wish and calls on his family.

She enters with a feeling of malaise and is at great pains to be charming. Anna suddenly realizes with a pang that Albertine is the first French person who has ever crossed their threshold. They have been living here for more than ten years, and Albertine is the very first! Not even a neighbor has ever looked in to borrow a couple of eggs. What a remote, secluded, strange world is theirs, that of the foreigners in Paris, or perhaps in any city in the world . . . here they are, living among the French, have been for a decade, yet they will never merge with them, never, never! Whose fault is it? Anna ponders while she absentmindedly tries to chat with Albertine. Is it theirs, the foreigners', because they do not knock on the door loud enough, do not crave admission? She suddenly remembers the girls at the shop . . . some of them are very fond of her, yet not one has ever asked her to come to her home, to see her family. Not even Rose, although she is not really French, but a Polish Jewess, but then, she has been living here for forty-odd years. And she, Anna, has she ever asked one of them to call? No, she has not. She suddenly realizes this with surprise. It has not been done deliberately. It has just happened.

An alien body within a body—that is how they have been living here for the last ten years. Bardichinov sometimes comes to see them, and Liiv and Cathrina; Pia Monica has been, and Gretl. But never anyone French. Anna looks out the window; above the rooftops she can see the two blunt towers of Nôtre-Dame, and, beyond, a bit of blue sky. . . . Anna feels that she loves the city. Why has she not been able to merge into it, to be absorbed by it entirely, to have made it her home? She thinks of István, who used to tease her because she did not know Paris, and of her own superior smile that meant that night clubs and music halls were not Paris. Yes, she thought she knew the city, the real city, thrifty, hard-working and virtuous; the market of the Saint-Antoine quarter, the early morning passengers on the métro, the busy modest girls hurrying to their workshops. She thought she knew the city—but did she? Homes were all around them, closed and impenetrable homes, the intimate hidden life of a city, of a whole country. Albertine is the first French girl to cross their threshold. Yes, love could perhaps demolish the barrier—love, and nothing else.—From "The Street of the Fishing Cat," by JOLÁN FÜLDES. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Overcoming Obstacles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people feel that their daily life is full of undesirable obstacles to progress and happiness, and they often spend much time reviewing these problems with apprehension and alarm. For instance, some may not find it easy to pay the house rent or the weekly housekeeping bills, because work is limited or poorly paid. Others may feel that their environment is too circumscribed. At such times, perhaps the door of consciousness is opened to thoughts of resentment that life should be so hard and unfair.

To those who do not have to contend with these problems there may appear to be other obstacles. Perhaps a large business transaction or venture presents itself when there seems but little capital to carry it out. Another may wish to place before the public a new invention which he feels will be of great service to humanity; yet he seems handicapped because he is unknown and lacks human influence to promote it. Whatever the individual problems may be, they each and all call for a harmonious solution.

Christian Science enables us to overcome obstacles successfully. Through its inspired teachings our thought is uplifted above the morass and whirl of material thinking to the contemplation of man's true, spiritual selfhood as the perfect image or reflection of God, divine Mind. Through the study of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn that God, who is man's Life, governs every activity and provides every need of His spiritual creation. Whatever is limiting, sickly, diseased, or unhappy is not caused by God, and is therefore not legitimate. Only that which is wholly good, truly progressive, happy, and harmonious comes from God, and consequently belongs to man.

When we hold to this basic truth, how is it possible for any material belief to appear as an insurmountable obstacle? As we become conscious of God's omnipotence and omnipresence, evil is seen as utterly powerless and altogether unreal, and with joy we are able to prove that it is so. In the overcoming of material beliefs by spiritual understanding we begin to experience the glorious rewards promised in Revelation. Therein we learn that through the realization of man's perfect spiritual nature as the son of God we gain dominion over evil beliefs, and enter, here and now, into our God-given heritage of freedom and unbounded good.

That our Way-shower, Christ Jesus, overcame every material obstacle was fully proved by his healing ministry. He was so conscious of man's oneness with God that the evil beliefs confronting him were instantly destroyed. It did not matter to him whether the obstacle of sin or sickness had been of short or long duration. To him God was the only Mind and power, and he demonstrated his spiritual knowledge for the benefit of humanity.

His wondrous words, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also" (John 14:12), are being made practical today through the teachings and healing ministry of Christian Science. These works begin first with the establishment of man's true relationship to God in each individual consciousness, and the consequent elimination from thought and conversation of all sick, unhappy, unlovely, or limiting beliefs. Speaking of this joyous mental process, on page 21 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "If Truth is overcoming error in your daily walk and conversation, you can finally say, 'I have fought a good fight . . . I have kept the faith,' because you are a better man."

Thus, if we seem beset with obstacles, if such right things as health, employment, opportunity, joy be lacking in our experience, the divine remedy is ever at hand for us as we turn wholeheartedly to the realization of man's ever-present and complete oneness with God, good. Mrs. Eddy points out with tender encouragement that unlimited progress awaits all who place their entire reliance on God. She tells us that motives, affections, and aims become spiritual as they are cleansed of selfishness, impurity, and material methods. On page 204 of "Miscellaneous Writings" she writes: "By purifying human thought, this state of mind permeates with increased harmony all the minutiæ of human affairs. It brings with it wonderful foresight, wisdom, and power; it unselfs the mortal purpose, gives steadiness to resolve, and success to endeavor."

The glorious truth of man's birthright of absolute dominion over all evil is revealed to the world today through Christian Science. Its results are practical and permanent, establishing health, happiness, and success.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ПРЕОДОЛЕВАНИЕ ПРЕПЯТСТВИЙ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

МНОГИЕ люди чувствуют, что их ежедневная жизнь полна нежелательных препятствий к прогрессу и счастью. Они часто и подолгу мысленно перебирают свои проблемы с чувством страха и тревоги. Одним например, трудно платить за свою квартиру, или недельные счета по домашнему хозяйству потому, что у них либо мало работы вообще, либо плохо—оплачиваемая работа. Иным кажется, что они живут в чрез чур узких рамках. В такие минуты, дверь сознания, быть может, открывает доступ досадной злобе за то, что жизнь так тяжела и несправедлива.

Кому не приходится бороться с такими проблемами, у тех имеются какие нибудь другие препятствия. Быть может, им представляется случай какой нибудь крупной деловой сделки, или какого нибудь крупного предприятия, но нет для этого достаточно наличных средств. Иной хотел-бы предложить обществу свое новое изобретение, которое он считает чрезвычайно полезным для человечества,—но у него связаны руки, потому что он никого не знает и не имеет влиятельных знакомств, которые могли-бы ему помочь в этом деле. Каковы-бы ни были личные проблемы каждого отдельного человека,—все они нуждаются в гармоничном разрешении.

Благодаря Христианской Науке мы можем вполне успешно преодолевать препятствия. Через ее вдохновенное учение наши мысли возносятся над болотом и водоворотом материального мышления и созерцают истинную духовную самость человека,—совершенный образ или отражение Бога, божественного Разума. Изучая труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," мы узнаем, что Бог, являющийся Жизнью человека, управляет всеми действиями и удовлетворяет все нужды Своего духовного творения. Такие явления, как ограниченье, немощи, болезни и несчастья—не от Бога, следовательно все они не законны. Только то, что вполне хорошо, истинно-прогрессивно, счастливо и гармонично приходит от Бога, и следовательно принадлежит человеку.

Если мы держимся этой основной истины, можетли какое нибудь материальное верование казаться нам непреодолимым препятствием? Начиная сознавать всемогущество и вездесущность Бога, мы начинаем видеть, что зло лишено какой-бы то ни было силы и совершенно не реально,—и радуемся, что можем это доказать на деле. Преодолевая материальные понятия путем духовного понимания, мы начинаем получать прекрасные вознаграждения, обещанные в Откровении. Таким образом, поняв совершенную духовную природу человека, как сына Божиего, мы получаем власть над дурными верованиями и вступаем уже здесь и теперь в права нашего Богом-данного наследства свободы и беспредельного блага.

Что наш Путеводец, Христос Иисус, преодолевал каждое материальное препятствие, было вполне доказано на совершаемых им исцелениях. Он с такой ясностью сознавал свое единство с Богом, что дурные верования, с которыми он встречался, мгновенно уничтожались. Для него не имело значения давно-ли или недавно возникло какое нибудь препятствие в виде греха или болезни. Для него Бог был единственным Разумом и единственной властью, и он доказывал свое духовное знание для пользы человечества.

Его чудесные слова: "Истинно, истинно говорю вам: верующий в меня, дела, которые творю я, и он совершит" (Иоанн 14:12), осуществляются сегодня благодаря учению и целению в Христианской Науке. Дела эти начинаются с установления верных отношений между человеком и Богом и каждом отдельном сознании, а в следствии этого устраняются из мыслей и разговоров все больные, несчастные, нелюбовные или ограниченные верования. Говоря об этом радостном мысленном процессе, на странице 21 Science and Health Mrs. Эдди пишет: "Если Истина преодолевает заблуждение в вашей ежедневной жизни и в ваших разговорах, вы сможете в конце концов сказать: 'Подвигом добрым я подвизался, течение совершил, веру сохранил,' ибо вы стали лучшим человеком."

Итак если нам кажется, что мы осаждаемы всякими препятствиями, если в нашей жизни у нас нет того, что правильно [illegible], нет здоровья, работы, возможностей, радости, то божественное средство всегда под рукой, когда мы всецело обращаемся к сознанию того факта, что человек постоянно находится в полном единстве с Богом, благом. Mrs. Эдди заботливо ободряет нас, указывая нам, что бесконечные возможности ожидают впереди всех тех, кто всецело полагается на Бога. Она говорит нам, что побуждения, чувства и цели одухотворяются по мере того, как они очищаются от себялюбия, нечистых мыслей и материальных методов. На странице 204 "Miscellaneous Writings" она пишет: "Очищая мысли человеческие, такое расположение духа проникает со все ростущей гармонией во все подробности дел людских. Оно приносит чудесную прозорливость, мудрость и мощь, удаляет эгоизм из смертных целей, дает устойчивость решениям и успех начинаниям."

Тот прекрасный факт, что человек получил от рождения право абсолютного господства над злом стал ныне известен всему миру благодаря Христианской Науке. Результаты этого практичны и прочны и устанавливают здоровье, счастье и успех.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Artist

IT WAS one of those open and shut, light and dark days, when each hour brought forth a changing picture. The hills were the same hills they had always been and the trees were the same trees, but somehow they made fresh pictures in the shifting light.

After a glorious fine rain, the sun returned with added warmth. My friends and I sat out-of-doors and watched the transitory scene, silent and in awe. The earth was alive once again; trees and flowers literally burst forth. Green leaves clung to the trees, and plants appeared in little neat green rows in the dark brown flower-beds.

From our point of vantage, we looked down the valley and across the fields to the distant hills. Still farther away the midnight blue range of mountains loomed, making a beautiful back-drop for the smaller, more delicately colored hills. The sun burned its way through the clouds, evoking a haze which softened all the landscape.

A pond, far down in the valley, became a shining pool of silver with a blazing yellow tree at the edge of the water. Away to the right, the group of trees on the ridge were tinged with pink at their tops and the foliage took on a pastel appearance: some of it yellow, some of it pink and some of it green; but always of the softest tints. The pastures in the valley became distinct, one from the other. Each square field looked like a block in an old-fashioned afghan done in green: one a yellowish green and another a velvety green which was almost black.

Suddenly the yellow tree disappeared and in its place there appeared a dark green tree beside a black pond. The pink trees along the ridge lost their tinted leaves and became dark figures, outlined against the gray sky. The range of mountains disappeared from our view; it had been completely covered by the clouds which joined the foothills on the horizon. Our pond no longer resembled a huge shining mirror; as the rain hit its surface, tiny circles formed which rippled outward until their edges met and then danced away hand in hand.

M. F. W.

Balloon Man

Down the gray and gusty street
Domed by sullen skies,
Comes this vender
Of Spring gaiety
About his shoulders
The bright bubbles leap,
Yellow, red and blue;
Harbingers of the jonquil,
Tulip and fleur-de-lis.

MARION BROWNELL

A Field of Red Clover

IT IS not mine—this field of red clover—
No more than the meadow larks singing over,
No more than the dew and the fragrance drifting
Into my heart that seems to be lifting
With clover and wings—It is mine to keep
Only so much as dreams can reap
And store away. And over and over
I shall return to this field of red clover
When bees are gone and hay's in the mow.
Perhaps the one who owns it now
May lose the best of it, here in the sun,
And not know all of his richness won
Unless he looks and breathes and listens
Over each gem of dew that glistens.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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McCarthy Names Gomez as Most Improved Player

By the Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 1—John Allen was scheduled today for his first mound appearance of the season as the Cleveland Indians attempted to make it two in a row over the Milwaukee Brewers. The tribe's only 20-game winner last season was to be followed by Pitchers Al Milnar and Denny Galehouse.

TAMPA, Fla.—Assigning Peaches Davis and Jake Mooty to hurl against the Detroit Tigers today, Chuck Dressen of the Cincinnati Reds said he still was looking for a boxing coach andw ould like one who could "double" as a bull-pen catcher.

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Manager Pie Traynor will send three rookie pitchers, Kenneth Heintzelman; Wasco, and Bauers against the San Diego club in an exhibition game tonight.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington club, admitted today the St. Louis Browns are trying to get Catcher Cliff Bolton, who left the Senators' camp without leave two weeks ago. Griffith, seeking to strengthen his outfield, has his eye on Joe Vosmik of the Browns.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — While Manager Mack rested today his Philidelphia Athletics teams took a .500 average in Texas exhibition games. The Regulars lost to San Antonio of the Texas League, at Laredo, 15 to 12. Team "B" beat the Toledo Mudhens, of the American Association, at Harlingen, 8 to 4.

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—The Phils tackle the fast-stepping Washington Senators at Denison Field today, seeking a third consecutive triumph. Bucky Walters and Wayne Lamaster turned in their second shutout at the expense of the Brooklyn Dodgers as the Phils won, 1 to 0, yesterday.

GULPORT, Miss.—The New York Giants will start the season with substantially the same pitching staff that hurled the club to the National League pennant last year. Only Cliff Melton, secured from Baltimore, is new to the corps which Manager Bill Terry calls, "The best pitching staff in baseball."

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—On the eve of an exhibition tour in Texas and Oklahoma, Joe McCarthy, manager of the New York Yankees, named Vernon Gomez as the most improved player on the squad.

CLEARWATER, Fla.—Luke Hamlin, a 33-year-old rookie, is counted on by Manager Burleigh Grimes to help Van Mungo and Fred Frankhouse, leading Brooklyn Dodger hurlers, in the pennant chase. The Dodgers meet the St. Louis Cardinals today and Paul Dean's arm—a big question mark in the Cardinal pennant drive—was due for another test. He will divide the St. Louis pitching job with Si Johnson.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — The Browns drilled today in preparation for their first games against a major league opponent, the Philadelphia Athletics, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Signs of Swing - - - —By Pap'

LOU GEHRIG, TAKING HIS STANCE IN THE BATTER'S BOX, IS A SIGHT TO BEHOLD
AL SIMMONS DID ALL RIGHT DESPITE HIS "ONE FOOT IN A BUCKET" POSITION AT BAT
Mel -OTT- -of the GIANTS COCKS HIS RIGHT LEG AS HE IS ABOUT TO TAKE HIS CUT AT A PITCH
The -BABE- SWUNG HIS BIG BAT WITH THE SPEED OF LIGHTNING !!
PAP
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

PASADENA, Calif.—Chicago White Sox pitchers who have been working on a schedule of three hurlers for each game, will go on a two-man per game basis tomorrow when the American leaguers start a touring series with the Cubs at Yuma, Ariz., with the third game of the spring. The Chicago Cubs faced Los Angeles today in their final game of the training season on California soil.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Bob (Lefty) Grove and Wes Ferrell, the Red Sox pitching aces, will oppose each other in today's six-inning practice game. The southpaw will hurl for the regulars and Ferrell will serve for the scrubs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Although he will be given a trial at third base eventually, Buck Jordan will start his long-delayed spring training on first base for the Boston Bees' scrubs in today's intraclub game.

LAKELAND, Fla.—Paul (Dizzy) Trout, divested of his comic tendencies by the St. Louis Cards in one long, hard innings recently, got his chance for redemption today in the eyes of the Detroit Tigers. Trout, rookie righthander, was named to start against the Cincinnati Reds.

Ball Players Named For English Trip

MIAMI, Fla., April 1 (AP) — Six youngsters were named last night for a tour of England this summer to instruct their cousins across the Atlantic in the American game of baseball.

Leslie, Mann, director of the United States Amateur Baseball Congress school here, said the following players would leave for England on April 20 from New York:

Tallie Ellis, catcher from Fort Myers, Fla.; Doyle McNeece, first baseman from Fort Lauderdale Fla.; Cecil Tyson, outfielder from Elm City, N. C.; Edwin Mumma, third baseman of Sharpesburg, Md.; Max Wilson, outfielder from Haw River, N. C.; and Wally Stevers, outfielder from Buffalo, N. Y.

The English trip will be made under auspices of the National Baseball Association there, a member of the International Baseball Federation, organized at the last Olympic Games. The youngsters, all between 20 and 22, were "honor graduates" of the congress' baseball school, which closed a 30-day season yesterday.

College Track Result

Dartmouth 88, North Carolina 38.

Joe Platak Wins Handily to Reach Handball Semifinals

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—Hitting the peak of his game, Chicago's Joe Platak led a parade of favorites yesterday into the semifinals of the National A. A. U. handball title battle.

The husky post office clerk became a greater favorite than ever to win the singles championship for the third straight year by sweeping aside Joe Goldsmith of Long Beach, Calif., with the loss of only four games, 21-1 and 21-3.

Joining the champion in the next to the last round were Joe Srenco of St. Louis and Sam Atchison of Memphis, Tenn., who advanced without difficulty, and Jack Schwartz of Washington, D. C., who had to battle through three rousing sets to conquer Joe Powers of Los Angeles. 21-15, 20-21, 21-13.

Srenco disposed of Ed Rawlings of Kansas City, 21-11, 21-5, and Atchison trounced Bill McCarthy of Chicago, 21-4, 21-6.

Platak will tackle Srenco today, with Atchison and Schwartz battling it out in the other semifinal.

The defending titleholders in the doubles, Joe Gordon and Andy Berry of Los Angeles, continued their drive toward another championship by eliminating Joe Goodreau and John Endswick of Cleveland, 21-14, 21-20. Frank Coyle and Eddie Linz of New York remained in the running with a 21-13, 21-10 triumph over the highly rated Detroit brother team of Al and Louis Zerbo.

Goldsmith, paired with Joe McGinnis, defeated Maurice and Bill McCarthy, the Chicago brother act, 21-6, 21-13, while Platak and his partner, Bob Weiller, took charge of Fred Miller and Bill Lauchenmeier of Milwaukee, 21-15, 21-10.

Miss Guilfoil Wins Over Miss Hemphill

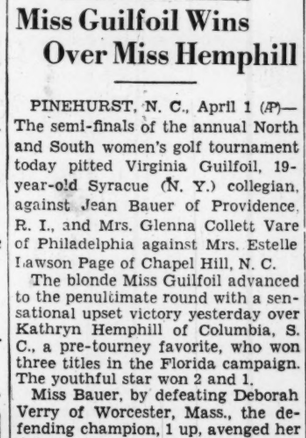
PINEHURST, N. C., April 1 (AP)—The semi-finals of the annual North and South women's golf tournament today pitted Virginia Guilfoil, 19-year-old Syracue (N. Y.) collegian, against Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia against Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C.

The blonde Miss Guilfoil advanced to the penultimate round with a sensational upset victory yesterday over Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., a pre-tourney favorite, who won three titles in the Florida campaign. The youthful star won 2 and 1.

Miss Bauer, by defeating Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., the defending champion, 1 up, avenged her defeat in the finals of last year's tournament. A drive into the rough from the 18th tee cost the titleholder a half which would have sent the match to the 19th hole, on which she won in 1936.

Mrs. Vare, six times national champion and tourney medalist, who is playing her second tournament of the season, defeated Mrs. William Hockenjos of West Orange, N. J., 6 and 5.

Mrs. Page, co-holder of the course record of 72 for the No. 3 course, where the tournament is in progress, won handily from Mary Kuhn of Aspinwall, Penna., 3 and 1.



Boston, New York and Stores in other Principal Cities

Newcomers Take The Lead in Title Billiard Tourney

World Pocket Billiards Championship Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
Irving Crane, Rochester, N. Y.	1	0	18	26
Joseph Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	1	0	22	51
Erwin Rudolph, Philadelphia	1	1	11	38
Ralph Greenleaf, New York	1	1	12	63
Marcel Camp, Detroit, Mich.	1	1	15	35
Andrew Ponzi, New York	1	1	16	28
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1	1	20	44
James Caras, Wilmington, Del.	1	1	22	52
Fay Gainer, Vineland, N. J.	1	1	30	18
William Mosconi, Philadelphia	0	1	..	59
Bennie Allen, Kan. City, Mo.	0	1	..	17

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Surprise after surprise developed yesterday in the world pocket billiards championship at the Ponzi Academy, as four of the winners of the first round were defeated.

The most impressive crash came at the end, when Onofrio Lauri, for the first time in his career, defeated Ralph Greenleaf, many times champion, while James Caras, present titleholder, was a victim of young Marcel Camp, in the afternoon. Andrew Ponzi, also a former champion, who was defeated on the opening night, defeated Charles Seaback, of Boston, and Erwin Rudolph, another former champion, fell before Fay Gainer. This left the lead in the hands of the new comers, Irving Crane of Rochester, and Joseph Diehl, Rockford, Ill., who have still to play their second round matches.

Greenleaf, who demonstrated his finest play on Tuesday, was far below par yesterday. Lauri plodded along and emerged victor after 20 innings, with a final unfinished run of 25, his best of the evening, 125 to 76. Greenleaf's best, 20, came in his final turn at the table.

Both Ponzi and Seaback were close all the way, see-sawing as the game progressed, with runs of 28 each coming close together as their best. Finally Ponzi made an unfinished run of 21 to win, 125 to 100, in 16 innings.

Both of the afternoon games furnished surprises, when Fay Gainer, scored his first victory in world competition over no less a star than Erwin Rudolph, former champion, and Marcel Camp disposed of the present titleholder, James Caras. Both matches were well fought, but the newcomers proved better stayers, and justified their inclusion in the ranks.

The score of the first game was 125 to 82, with young Gainer making short runs for the most part, his best being 18, while Rudolph's best was 36. There were many scratches and safety shots, with Rudolph suffering a forfeit for making three scratches in succession. The game went 30 innings.

In the second, it was a forfeiture by Caras that really defeated him, after Camp had overtaken him with the best run of 35 in the sixth inning, to lead at 99 to 93. The champion had previously made a run of 52, and it looked as if the best game record of the tournament would be beaten. But scratches and safety shots slowed it up, and finally a run by Camp of 22 ended the struggle, in the fifteenth inning, 125 to 88.

Crescent Club Has Squash Field Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Crescent Athletic Club had a field day yesterday, in the matches of the national open squash tennis championship at the Shelton Club, when the professional coach, the veteran James T. Reid and two of his pupils, William J. Hall and Gerard T. Baxter, entered the quarterfinals.

Reid ended the career for this year of Joseph J. Lordi, third ranking amateur, of New York Athletic Club, 15—4, 18—16, 15—13; Baxter won by default from Frank Iannicelli, younger brother of the champion, an amteur of New York Athletic Club, and Hall reversed the usual process of professionals defeating amateurs when he disposed of James P. McKinney, assistant at Columbia University Club, 15—5, 15—4, 15—3.

Leo T. Collins, always a brilliant player and now professional at the Harmonie Club, which has recently installed courts, scored over Frank A. Sieverman 3d, also of New York Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—12, 15—9.

The second round will be concluded tonight, with Rowland Dufton, New York Athletic Club coach, encountering Tommy Doyle, assistant at Crescent; Ernest Standing, Yale Club coach, and Charles Costello, who holds that position at Princeton Club, opposing each other, and Harry F. Wolf, national amateur champion, and Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., fourth ranking amateur, making their debut. G. E. T.

Annual Award To Automobile Racers

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1 (AP)—T. E. (Pop) Myers, vice-president and general manager of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, announced today the establishment of an annual award to "the person connected with automobile racing deemed to have contributed the most to that sport during the year."

The award, he said, will be made in memory of Eddie Edenburn, former chief steward of the annual 500-mile Indianapolis race.

Myers explained that anyone will be eligible for the award "whether he be driver, mechanic, automotive engineer, or an ordinary flagman at the track."

Friends of Edenburn established the award, a trophy nearly five feet in height. An inscription of the trophy reads: "The Edenburn Trophy —in honor and appreciation of W. E. 'Eddie' Edenburn, gentleman and sportsman, whose untiring efforts aided and improved automobile racing and the automotive industry."

Edenburn was a prominent figure in the automotive world for a quarter of a century. He was an A. A. A. representative at the Speedway races here, the Harmsworth Trophy boat races on the Detroit River, and many other speed events.

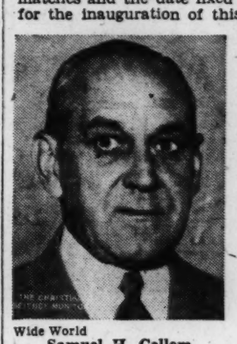
The committee which will name the annual winners includes T. E. Allen, secretary of the A. A. A. contest board; E. Waldo Stein, contest board member; A. C. Pillsbury of Los Angeles, West Coast member of the board, and Myers.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The North American Zone Matches

Now that San Francisco has been definitely named as the place for holding the United States vs. Japan Davis Cup North American zone matches and the date fixed as April 30, May 1 and 2, everything is set for the inauguration of this international tennis competition for 1937.


Wide World
Samuel H. Collom

The other opening American zone matches will be played between Australia and Mexico in Mexico City on these same dates. Then the winners of these two matches are booked to meet at the Forest Hills Stadium of the West Side Tennis Club, May 29, 30, 31, with the winner crossing the Atlantic Ocean to meet the winner of the European zone matches at Wimbledon in June. The one big difference in this year's program over that of last year is to be found in the selection of the West Side Tennis Club Stadium as the scene of the final match, which is expected to be between the United States and Australia. Last year this match was played on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, the Australians winning.

Collom Takes Exceptions

The fact that the United States Lawn Tennis Association has named Forest Hills as the scene of the final North American zone match instead of Germantown has been the cause of some discussion ever since it was announced some weeks ago. And now Samuel H. Collom, former president of the association, has come out in open opposition to the selectin and has announced that he will attend the next meeing of the executive committee of the association and oppose the present plan. In his opposition to Forest Hills, Collom is quoted as saying that he has been "advised that it is felt by many leading lawn tennis players that the Australian players are deeply concerned by the choice of Forest Hills for the matches. But to refute these claims, Holcombe Ward, president of the United States Association, states that Forest Hills has been chosen as the site "because the Australian Association preferred to play there." We can well appreciate the disappointment of the followers of lawn tennis around Germantown over the loss of this year's match; but with the Australians expressing a preference for New York City, there is no question but what the selection will stand.

Stronger Than Last Year

While Japan and Mexico have not yet been disposed of, there can be no question but what Australia and the United States will be the teams to come together in the final. Last year the former won a hard-fought battle and this year's contest should be fully as exciting as that of 1936. Each of the teams promises to be stronger than its predecessor and the winner of this competition should go on to face Great Britain in the challenge round. Norman F. Brookes, veteran president of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association, has already arrived in this country and has expressed the opinion that his team will win again this year. Jack Crawford, Adrian Quist, Vivian McGrath, of last year's squad, and Jack Bromwich, a newcomer, make up this year's team and it appears to be a stronger one than that of 1936. All of which means that Uncle Sam is going to have to name a better team than that which wore the American shield in 1936.

Must Start With Budge

Walter L. Pate, chairman of the Davis Cup committee, is faced with the problem of picking the men who will face Japan and Australia. That he will rely mainly on California players to dispose of Japan is now quite certain, as two of the players who were originally invited to try for the team have withdrawn. Bryan M. Grant of Atlanta, Ga., has announced that he will not be available for the Japanese match on account of business reasons, while Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., of New York, has withdrawn entirely. This leaves Frank A. Parker of New York as the lone non-Californian available for Japan. The other players are J. Donald Budge of Oakland, who makes a very good player to start with, and C. Gene Mako, Joseph R. Hunt and Robert L. Riggs, all of Los Angeles. With the experience gained by Budge and Mako in the Australian match of 1936, the American team this year should also be stronger, especially with Grant available for the Australian match.

Riggs Is Victor Over Malon Court In Tennis Play

ATLANTA, April 1 (AP)—Robert Riggs of Los Angeles, Calif., the nation's number four ranking tennis player and national clay courts champion, defeated Malon Courts of Atlanta, 7—5, 6—4, in a delayed second round match yesterday in the Atlanta invitational tennis tournament.

Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., No. 17 ranking player, defeated Red Enloe of Atlanta, in another delayed second round match, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0. The matches were postponed Tuesday because of darkness.

By defeating Courts, a former Georgia Tech champion, Riggs advanced a round nearer, meeting Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta in the final round of singles. Grant is seeded No. 1 and Riggs No. 2.

In a first round doubles match Burtz Boulware of Jacksonville, Fla., and Bill Moore of Hartford, Ark., Georgia Tech's No. 1 doubles team, defeated Molly Williamson of Atlanta and Preston Chambers of Atlanta, 6—3, 3—6, 9—7.

Other matches included: Vernon Marcum of St. Petersburg and Courts of Atlanta won over Cody Laird of Atlanta and Ted Zuber of Atlanta, by default. Red Enloe of Atlanta and Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta advanced to the second round through default by Reg Fleet and John Oliver of Atlanta.

Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., and Walter Senior, San Francisco, beat J. T. Chambers and Harry Gault of Atlanta, 8—6, 8—6.

Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., Pacific Northwest singles champion, and Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., ranked No. 29, nationally, defeated Count Boyer and Britt Knox, both of Atlanta, 6—1, 6—1.

Marion Reese, Atlanta, and Robert Decker, Miami, Fla., state junior champion, won over George Silva of Havana, Cuba, and Henry Swift of Columbus, Ga., 6—1, 6—2.

Joe Hunt and Riggs, both of Los Angeles, Calif., and seeded No. 1 doubles team, drew a bye, as did Bryan Grant of Atlanta, and Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., seeded second.

E. I. B. L. Schedule Lists 42 Games for Season

ITHACA, N. Y., April 1 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League through its secretary, Romney Berry, announced a 42-game schedule for the 1937 season, yesterday. Four double headers are listed and each team in the "Ivy" loop plays two games with every other team. The schedule:

April 10—Harvard at Columbia, Cornell at Pennsylvania; 14—Columbia at Yale; 17—Dartmouth at Pennsylvania, Princeton at Harvard; 20—Columbia at Princeton; 23—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 24—Pennsylvania at Yale, Harvard at Cornell; 28—Columbia at Harvard, Dartmouth at Cornell.

May 1—Yale at Pennsylvania, Columbia at Cornell, Princeton at Dartmouth (two games); 5—Yale at Columbia; 8—Yale at Cornell (two games); Dartmouth at Columbia (two games); 12—Yale at Dartmouth, Penn at Cornell, Princeton at Columbia; 14—Cornell at Harvard; 15—Pennsylvania at Princeton, Harvard at Dartmouth, Cornell at Columbia; 21—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 22—Pennsylvania at Harvard, Dartmouth at Yale, Cornell at Princeton (two games); 28—Harvard at Pennsylvania; 29—Cornell at Dartmouth, Columbia at Pennsylvania, Harvard at Princeton.

June 5—Princeton at Pennsylvania; 10—Dartmouth at Harvard; 12—Princeton at Yale; 19—Yale at Princeton; 22—Harvard at Yale; 28—Yale at Harvard.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

W. Lawson Little, United States and British amateur golf champion, turned professional; Wilmer Allison named captain United States Davis Cup team.

Scott, Former Big Leaguer, Takes His Bowling Seriously

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 1 (AP)—Everett (Deacon) Scott who, as a member of the Boston Red Sox and the New York Yankees, was baseball's "iron man" until Lou Gehrig came along, is going back to New York on April 22 for the first time since he left the big leagues.

But it isn't baseball that's luring the Deacon back to Broadway. He's going back to compete in his eighth American Bowling Congress tournament.

The Deacon is all steamed up about his bowling. He had a tough time recalling the exact number of consecutive baseball games he played without missing a contest—it was 1307—but encountered no trouble at all remembering it was a nine-game total of 1933 that gave him third place in the all events of 1933 national bowling tournament.

Deacon hasn't seen a major league baseball game since the last one he played in with Cincinnati in 1927, but he intends to see the Yankees in action when he goes to New York for the ABC.

He will see only one of his old teammates, however, when he goes out to Ruppert Stadium to see the Yankees and Washington perform. That will be Gehrig, present holder of the consecutive game record.

Let's see, who was on that Yankee team when Scotty was whipping them across the diamond with such accuracy he earned the nickname "trolley line."

Deacon scratched his head and thought a while.

"Wally Pipp was at first," he said "Aaron Ward played second. I was at short and Joe Duggan was at third. In the outfield we had Babe Ruth, Whitey Witt and Bob Meusel. Wally Schang was the regular catcher. Gehrig was just a rookie trying to crowd Pipp off first base."

Now 44 years old, the Deacon still is in good physical shape although the passing years have built up his weight from 133 to 180. He plays baseball once a year in the "Old-Timers" game here.

But back to bowling. Deacon, operator of an 18-alley establishment here, is proud of his 198 average in seven ABC tournaments. That all-events performance in 1933 is the best he has been able to do in any tournament but he has finished in the money in singles and doubles several times.

He has an individual average of 203 in two leagues here this year and his team—the Grace Construction Company—has a 950 average in league competition.

Perry Defeats Tilden To Win Match Series

DETROIT, April 1 (AP)—Fred Perry of England clinched his five-match tennis series with William T. (Big Bill) Tilden, veteran American star, by winning his third victory last night in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

The 44-year-old American scored many points on brilliant short drives but a large number of his shots went erratically into the net.

In a one-set exhibition match before the main event, George Lott defeated Vincent Richards, 6—3.

Perry teamed with Ellsworth Vines to defeat Tilden and Richards, 9—7, 6—4, in the exhibition doubles.

College Baseball Results

C. C. N. Y. 13, Princeton 3.
Duke 12, Michigan State 7.
L. I. U. 21 Roanoke 10.
Delaware 11, Lynchburg 7.
Wayne 6, South Carolina 1.
Dartmouth 24, Hempden-Sydney 3.
Illinois 9, Bradley Tech 2.
Vermont 5, Navy 4.

Strong Tennis Squad Out For Chicago Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1—Perennial winner of Big Ten tennis championships, the University of Chicago tennis team starts this season with the strongest array of players in its history. Not only the Big Ten title, but the National Collegiate championships will be the aim of the Maroon squad this season.

Last year Norman Bickel, 1936 captain, won the Big Ten singles title and, with his old Oak Park team mate, Norbert Burgess, 1937 captain, won the doubles title. The Maroon team dropped its team title to Northwestern in the championship tournament by a margin of one point. In dual competition the team was undefeated, although tied early by Northwestern, which it beat in a return match.

This season Coach Wally Hebert, who took over the direction of the team last spring, has an embarrassment of riches. The Big Ten switch to a six- instead of a four-man team has helped him; but he has eight good players to fit into the six places, and probably will have to rotate his lower-ranking men.

"Bickel Heads Squad"

Heading the squad is Bickel, hard-driving ace of the team. Bickel and Burgess, who went to the finals of the National Collegiate meet last June, the first Big Ten pair ever to go so far, are ranked as the ninth doubles team nationally and the second team in collegiate competition.

But they face strenuous opposition in both singles and doubles from the brilliant sophomores, Williiam and Chester Murphy, twins from Tilden Tech, Chicago. Last year the Bickel-Burgess and the Murphy combinations met several times in exhibitions and the Murphys had slightly the better of the sets.

Last year's city rankings placed Bickel third, Bill Murphy fourth, John Shostrom, Maroon No. 3 man, fifth, Chester Murphy seventh and Burgess eighth. On the basis of the recent Junior Davis Cup round-robin tournament held in the Midway Field House, William Murphy, with eight victories and one defeat, was ranked first; Chester Murphy, 7 and 2 was second, and Burgess, tied with Russell Ball of Northwestern, 6 and 3, was third. Bickel, however, did not take the competition seriously and is expected to outrank Bill Murphy.

Shostrom Shows Improvement

With Bickel and Bill Murphy the two top ranking men of the team, Burgess and Chester Murphy are equally close in the battle for the third spot. Shostrom, whose game last year failed to come up to expectations in the Big Ten season, has shown great improvement since and is certain to hold the No. 5 position.

Battling for the sixth berth are Herbert Mertz, fourth man last year, and two newcomers, James Ware of Pasadena, Calif., and John Krietenstein, from Hyde Park High, Chicago. Two substitutes of the 1936 squad, Sol Freedman and Russell Baird, who were used infrequently last year but won all their matches, also are in the running. The season's schedule is as follows:

April 23—Wisconsin, 28—Notre Dame, 30—Indiana.
May 1—Illinois at Urbana, 3—Western State, 5—Northwestern, 8—Michigan, 11—Northwestern at Evanston, 15—Iowa at Iowa City, 20-22—Big Ten Tournament at Ann Arbor.

N. E. Golf Meeting April 17

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 1 (AP) The annual meeting of the New England Public Golf Association will be held here on April 17, instead of April 10, it was announced by Secretary Harold Ellingham of this city. The postponement from the original date was made because of a previously arranged meeting of the Stanley Club of New Britain, of which League President M. C. Horwitz is a member.

Tech Re-elects Muther

Richard Muther '38 of Newton has been re-elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey team for next year. He plays on the defense. Clinton R. Hilliker '39 of Lynn has been awarded the faculty prize for having done the most for the team during the past winter.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia (N) 1, Brooklyn (N) 0.
Cincinnati (N) 11, Boston (N) 10.
Detroit (A) 12, Boston (A) 2.
New York (A) 5, St. Louis (N) 4.
Pittsburgh (N) 16, Chicago (A) 12.
Chicago (N) 10, Los Angeles (PC) 4.
Cleveland (A) 11, Milwaukee (AA) 4.
Tulsa (T) 5, St. Louis (A) 0.
San Antonio (T) 15, Philadelphia A) 12.
Baltimore (I) 9, House of David 6.
Montreal (I) vs. Rochester (I), canceled, rain.

College Tennis Result

North Carolina 10, Lehigh 0.

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Business and Industry

Prosperity Equal to 1929 Is Predicted for United States

Commerce and Finance

Canada Is Elated Over Success Of 'Flier in Wheat'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Canadian Government's "flier in wheat," instead of being the disaster that was prognosticated, is proving an ever-mounting success. Now that wheat has registered a new high price record for the past seven years the Dominion treasury is elated that it is more than ever "out of the red."

Fortunately the Canadian Wheat Board still owns a considerable quantity of wheat. The maximum price at which this was bought is 87½ cents. The spread between that and $1.47½ (price at which May wheat closed on March 29) does not represent clear profit, however.

Good Paper Profit

There must be deducted carrying costs and financing costs of nearly a cent a bushel per month. But allowing the conservative figure of 20 cents a bushel for carrying costs during the period the wheat has been in stock there is still a nice "paper profit."

If the holdings can be liquidated by the end of the crop year, at prices of $1.40 or better, there will be a tidy sum to hand back to the Treasury. Two years ago the Government was facing a potential $50,000,000 loss. Now it faces a potential $20,000,000 profit.

Of course this does not directly benefit the farmer, who in large part has disposed of his grain to the board at 87½ cents per bushel. On the other hand, the enhanced prices throw a rosy complexion over the western wheat lands and hold out a promise of real prosperity ahead. It is known too that there are small stocks remaining in the farmers' hands—exactly how much no one can tell.

During the depression years it was said that a few farmers, who could afford to, had stored away their grain, prepared to wait for higher prices. If this is true, then this hidden hoard must be trickling out today like a golden stream.

Prices Higher

Marketings of the 1936 crop are running about 45,000,000 bushels back of 1935 deliveries. The size of the crop was about that much smaller than the previous year. This suggests that, by analogy with last year, there are still between 25,000,000 and 27,000,000 bushels to come in from the farmer.

In 1932, this would have meant less than $9,000,000 additional purchasing power for the western wheat farmer. This year the late haulings will be worth over $35,000,000, at present prices.

Despite the fact that enhanced wheat prices spell higher living costs generally, and certainly higher flour and bread prices, the agricultural horizon has seldom been more bright. Europe has once more become a fairly active buyer for wheat. The Southern Hemisphere surpluses will soon have been absorbed. This will leave Canada and the United States to supply the bulk of the wheat import requirements in the last five months of 1937.

Union Carbide Seeks Own Security Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan to supplement Social Security Act annuities with company retirement annuities will be submitted to stockholders of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., at their annual meeting April 20, it was disclosed in a letter to shareholders.

The plan provides for retirement benefits for all employees of the company and its subsidiaries. The cost was estimated at approximately $1,500,000 in the first year.

The retirement age is put at 65 for men and 60 for women. Each would receive an annual amount equal to 1¼ per cent of his annual compensation, multiplied by the number of years of his employment, the cost to be borne by the company, or employees receiving more than $3000 a year who voluntarily contribute 4 per cent of their salaries in excess of that amount, benefits would be at the rate of 2 per cent of the excess for each year between July 1, 1937, and retirement.

Raises Gasoline Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Socony Vacuum Oil Co. will raise tank car and tank wagon gasoline prices ½ cent a gallon throughout New England and northeastern New York State.

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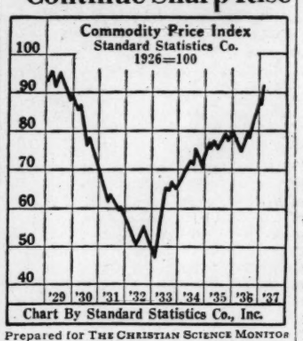
Commodity Prices Continue Sharp Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The sharp rise in commodity prices during the past several weeks again calls attention to the fact that inflationary forces are at work throughout the world, which probably will promote materially higher quotations over the next year or more.

Speculation in the organized commodity markets during the recent past has been the largest since the inflation boom in the summer of 1933, and a number of raw materials, including zinc, tin, lead, corn, rosin, pig iron, steel bars and shapes, and several other items in the steel classification, have now advanced above 1929 levels.

Wheat prices recently attained the highest point since early 1929.

Auto Manufacturing Costs Increased By Labor Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Automobile manufacturing costs have already been increased by labor unrest, although the evidence indicates that present retail prices "will be maintained at least until the 1938 models are introduced, according to a new report appearing in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

"Direct labor cost approximated $138 per car last year, and it is now approaching $150 a car," continues the report. "Furthermore, pay increases have been granted in industries which provide automobile manufacturers with a major portion of their raw materials and parts. Although there may be some lag in passing these increases along, higher material prices must be expected eventually.

"Meanwhile profit margins are being cut down. As an example, Chrysler's net profit of $58 per car in 1936 will be reduced about 20 per cent as a result of direct pay roll increases alone.

"Fulfilling expectations, the automobile industry in 1936 established a production record second only to 1929, an increase of 12 per cent over the 1935 total. This marked the first time in seven years that production passed the annual average output of 4,365,000 units established during the 1923-1929 period.

"Moreover, consumer demand for automobiles continues strong. Sales in January and February ran well ahead of the corresponding months of last year; and many dealers have been building up stocks against a 'spring rush' of buying.

"Early estimates placed 1937 production as high as 5,700,000 cars and trucks, slightly greater than the 1929 peak of 5,622,000 units. How... such e... ates s... over-optimistic. The final figure for 1937 may well be nearer 5,100,000 units, a 10 per cent ... rease over the volume of 1936."

Slight Decrease In Oil Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production in the United States had a daily gross average last week of 3,431,300 barrels, compared with 3,448,150 in the preceding week, a decline of 16,850, the American Petroleum Institute reported yesterday.

A fall of 16,950 barrels daily in the average output of Oklahoma was the most important change. Production was 272,300 barrels more than the calculation of 3,159,000 barrels a day by the Bureau of Mines for March.

Eastern Gas and Fuel Net Equals $2,603,362 in 1936

Total income of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1937, amounted to $10,480,389 available for federal taxes, depreciation and depletion reserves, interest and dividends. After all charges the net income (exclusive of inter-company profits) amounted to $2,603,362. After provision of $1,108,733 for 4½ per cent prior preference dividends, $2,222,128 for 6 per cent preferred dividends, and $106,654 for state taxes on dividends, the deficit was $834,153.

For the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1937, compared with the like period for 1936, coal sales tonnage showed an increase of 16 per cent, coal transportation increased 9 per cent, coke sales tonnage decreased 3 per cent, and gas sales by the public utilities subsidiaries decreased 1 per cent.

Addressograph-Multigraph Has Best Year Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — The Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation reports the best financial showing in 1936 that the company has had since 1930. Shipments increased 23.9 per cent over the preceding year and net profits gained 59 per cent despite the higher wages paid and heavier tax payments and other charges.

The company's annual report shows net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, of $1,319,886, or the equivalent of $1.75 a share on 753,563 shares of common stock. In 1935 the net profit was $829,755 or $1.11 a common share.

Full Prosperity Seen for U. S. By British Observer

Real prosperity for the American is in sight, declared H. O. Chalkley, C. M. G., C. B. E., commercial counselor of the British Embassy, in his report on conditions in the United States. He said that foreign trade improvement was substantially less than that of domestic trade, and that a speculative boom which could develop from current credit conditions was a potential danger to full recovery. He was inclined to the belief that "although the Supreme Court's adverse rulings on New Deal measures have shackled social-economic reform, they have tended to accelerate the progress of recovery.

Regaining Full Prosperity

Mr. Chalkley's views follow:

The United States is on the verge of regaining in 1937 all the real economic prosperity attained in 1929 and in some directions of exceeding it. This view is qualified in respect of labor, where unfavorable conditions of employment still persist, and in the realm of public finance, where a series of budgetary deficits and increased public indebtedness incurred for "Emergency Expenditures on Recovery and Relief" reflect the persistence of unemployment and merge into that problem.

The restoration of foreign trade still lags far behind the improvement in domestic trade, and as a consequence the recovery in agriculture, which has been brought about not by increased production but by crop failures and by measures of restriction, remains precarious.

Industry which is not dependent upon foreign trade is in a more secure position. The loss of export markets has not created any industrial distressed areas such as are to be found in the United Kingdom, but it is beginning to be realized that the ravages of soil erosion may create agricultural distressed areas.

Another potential danger to recovery lies in the possible development of a speculative boom, for which present currency and credit conditions lend opportunities.

New Deal Successful

With these qualifications, says the author, that part of the New Deal which was directed to the relief of distress and to national economic recovery has been successful. The report then proceeds to consider the other part of the New Deal, represented by the reform of the economic system and the construction of a new economic order. In effect, these reforms have been aimed at the establishment of a better balance between agriculture, industry and the section of the community engaged in the exchange of services and in trade, between wage earners and employers, and between debtors and creditors.

One of the factors facilitating the relative recovery in foreign trade since the date of his previous report has been the conclusion of reciprocal trade agreements with a number of countries. United Kingdom exports to the U. S. A. have increased considerably during the past two years, though some of this increase is to be attributed to the resumption of the trade in alcoholic liquors. The value of British exports to America is still not far above half that recorded in 1929. The present trend of recovery in the U. S. A. would appear to presage a further increase of United Kingdom exports to that country in 1937.

Van Sweringens Rail Equity May Be Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—A source close to George A. Ball of Muncie, Ind., said the glass jar millionnaire planned to sell his nearly exclusive equity in the Van Sweringen rail empire and devote the estimated $10,000,000 gross profit to charity.

With G. A. Tomlinson, Cleveland shipping magnate, Mr. Ball on Sept. 30, 1935, bought in at auction control of the railway system of the late Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland.

Purchase was made from a New York banking group headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., holders of the collateral, for somewhat more than $3,000,000.

Control of the $3,000,000,000 railroad network came into the hands of the bankers through a $48,000,000 loan default May 1, 1935.

Control was bought through Mid-America Corp., formed by Mr. Ball and Mr. Tomlinson. Mr. Ball later got almost exclusive control by buying most of Mr. Tomlinson's holdings.

Mr. Tomlinson said in Cleveland "propositions" had been made to Mid-America for purchase of control.

Western Sugar Growers Sign 1937 Beet Contract

DENVER (AP)—Frank Kemp, general manager of the Great Western Sugar Company, said that representatives of growers' associations in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana had agreed with the company on terms for the 1937 beet contract.

Mr. Kemp predicted "the largest sugar crop in years" as a result. He said he received assurance the various associations would co-operate with the company to obtain maximum acreages.

The contract, announced by the sugar company, provides for payments similar to the 1936 contract up to a final net return of $3.75 per 100 pounds of refined sugar, with the growers receiving 75 per cent of increase in prices between $3.75 and $4.75.

Growers' representatives were quoted as saying they accepted the offer of the company in the belief that pending legislation will be passed providing for quotas, a processing tax of 75 cents per 100 pounds and payments to growers of at least 70 cents per 100 pounds of sugar produced.

World Trade Fails to Recover Equally with Output, Says Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The failure of world trade to recover equally with world production is the theme of the latest bulletin of the Royal Bank of Canada.

A majority of countries are now producing more than in 1929, says the bank, but "the recovery in world trade from the low point reached in the depression has been only moderate. The recovery in production has brought it to a level 50 per cent or more above the low, but recovery in foreign trade has amounted to only about 12 per cent.

Production Up Sharply

"Up to the present time, production has recovered ground at four times the rate of foreign trade. These statements are based on the simple average of the experience of the countries shown in the following table.

"In some instances, index numbers have been based upon figures for 10 or 11 months rather than the full year. There is no satisfactory method of weighing these statistics according to their economic importance. For the purpose of discovering the trend of events during depression and recovery it is not at all certain that the experience of a nation with great resources is more valuable than that of a nation with lesser resources:

	1932 Foreign trade-volume 1929-100	1932 Physical volume of production 1929-100	1936 Foreign trade-volume 1929-100	1936 Physical volume of production 1929-100
Canada	69.8	60.3	85.7	88.5
United States	61.2	53.8	65.4	88.1
Chile	25.7	87.0	48.6	123.0
Japan	77.2	97.8	100.0	148.2
Germany	79.5	53.3	74.4	106.6
Austria	70.8	64.3	70.0	83.8
Belgium	93.0	69.1	94.5	77.3
Denmark	92.7	91.0	88.0	125.0
Finland	75.0	83.3	112.5	132.4
France	90.5	68.8	73.0	70.6
Hungary	63.1	76.9	97.0	127.0
Norway	94.1	92.7	104.5	115.2
Netherlands	89.7	62.3	75.4	70.1
Poland	66.2	53.9	74.3	72.2
Roumania	93.2	88.5	87.4	125.0
United Kingdom	78.3	83.5	86.2	114.0
Sweden	80.4	95.0	105.0	129.0
Czechoslovakia	73.3	63.5	67.4	79.0
U. S. S. R.	142.1	183.4	74.9	372.0

"Outstanding in the results made evident by this table is the effect of reflation. In those countries which were quick to check deflation, the recovery is well established, but in those which clung to gold to the last, both foreign trade and physical volume of production are still at low levels. It, therefore, appears evident that the results anticipated by those who advocated careful reflation have been achieved. Reflation, with improved prices, a reduction in the weight of debt and the return of a possibility of profits, stimulated production. It did not lead to competition among the nations in inflation and its effect upon the volume of foreign trade has not been pronounced.

Sharp Gains Shown

"One half of the 24 countries for which the League of Nations publishes indexes of physical volume of production have attained a level above 1929. Using 1929 as a base of 100, the present index for the U. S. S. R. is 372 and that for Japan 148. Other countries where the gain is more than 20 per cent as compared with 1929 are Chile, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Roumania and Sweden. On this same scale the United States reached 88 in 1936 and Great Britain 114. In 1936 the Canadian level was 88.5.

"In 1936, every month for which world trade figures are complete shows an appreciable gain over 1935. It is notable that the volume of world trade began to turn up in 1932 and that the gain has been fairly consistent since that date.

"Prices in terms of gold did not begin to improve before 1935, but the improvement between 1935 and 1936 was quite abrupt. It is also a notable fact that because of the continued decline in gold prices, the total gold value of world trade continued to decline for two years after the volume had begun to improve."

FDIC Head Says U. S. Should Stop Lending As Soon as Possible

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation said the Government should step out of the money lending business as rapidly as commercial banks are prepared to enter it.

He made this comment as the Federal Housing Administration arranged to close down its $500,000,000 business of insuring home modernization and repair loans.

Its bigger business of insuring new home construction, now in a boom phase, will continue.

Expiration of powers to insure loans for home repair will terminate the emergency portion of the housing program. The Home Owners Loan Corporation, set up in 1933 to save homes from foreclosure, stopped its loaning activities last year and is being liquidated.

Up to March 20, 1,399,804 home repair loans aggregating $533,827,492 had been insured by FHA. The loans were made by 6420 banks and other private financial institutions.

The insurance has cost the Government so far an estimated $15,000,000 of which $4,769,930 was the net loss in paying claims on defaulted loans and the balance was cost of operation.

Power Output Up 18 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP) — The Edison Electric Institute reported electric power production in the week ended March 27 was 2,200,143,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of .5 of one per cent from output of 2,211,052,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week, but a gain of 18.1 per cent over production of 1,862,387,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year.

The institute report showed most all major geographic regions of the country turned in a substantial gain over a year ago. Percentage increases follow: New England, 18.9; Middle Atlantic, 13.2; Central Industrial, 24.4; West Central, 11.4; Southern States, 18.3; Rocky Mountain, 31.5, and Pacific Coast, 3.8.

Aski Mark Contracts To Expire End of March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The National Council of American Importers and Traders, Inc., has issued a warning to its members that German permits covering aski mark accounts will expire on March 31 and that no new accounts may be opened.

The last of the aski mark contracts under which American companies obtained goods from Germany will expire this month. The aski mark deals, now supplanted by new arrangements for barter, were barred by agreement of the German Government after the United States last summer imposed countervailing duties on many German exports on the ground that they were subsidized by the Government. All pending deals at that time were canceled, but long-term contracts made prior to Aug. 3 were allowed to run their course.

Sperry Corp. Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Sperry Corp., and subsidiaries, makers of precision instruments for marine and air navigation, reported for 1936 net income of $2,570,568, including profit of $1,058,522 on sale of securities. This compared with $1,651,461 in 1935, which included profit of $367,875 on sale of securities. For 1936 profit was equal to $1.32 a share of capital stock, against 85 cents in 1935.

Treasury Selects West Point as Site Of Silver Depository

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury, seeking greater protection for its silver hoard, disclosed it intends to construct a squat steel and concrete depository near West Point, N. Y., military academy.

With more than $1,000,000,000 of gold already transferred to the new gold depository near the Fort Knox, Ky., military reservation, officials said bids on the $600,000 strongbox for silver probably will be asked in the next few weeks.

Although a specific site at West Point has not been finally selected, officials said this probably will be done shortly. Under present plans, the flat-roofed depository will be situated in the center of a four-acre tract surrounded by a high steel fence.

It will hold 2,000,000,000 ounces of silver, about 70 tons. This is about $900,000,000 worth at current rates and is approximately double the Treasury's present holdings.

Plans for the depository, authorized under the 1936 construction program, were drafted by Walton Clark of the Treasury Procurement Division. Officials estimated the building can be completed about a year after the contract is let.

They said West Point was selected as the site because of the protection provided by the military academy and accessibility to transportation facilities.

Seaboard Oil Net Equals $2 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A consolidated net income of $2,485,676, after charges, reserves for depletion, depreciation and intangible developments costs and taxes, is reported by the Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware for the year 1936. This is equal to $2 a share on the 1,244,383 no-par shares of capital stock and compares with $1,670,847, or $1.34 a share, in 1935.

As of Dec. 31 current assets were $2,575,357, including cash of $1,719,498, and current liabilities $849,290.

President John M. Lovejoy said that extended negotiations with certain foreign governments for oil concessions appeared to be favorable. He said that these were being handled through the Inland Exploration Company, Amiranian Oil Company and the Iranian Pipe Line Company, in which Seaboard owns an interest slightly in excess of 50 per cent.

Record Grapefruit Yield Is Reported by Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — The March crop report recently issued estimates Florida's grapefruit yield would reach the unprecedented production of 17,500,500 boxes (approximately two bushels each), nearly 6,000,000 boxes more than the normal production.

The Florida crop was the chief factor in swelling the total grapefruit for the country to about 26,843,000 boxes; the previous high mark was 21,357,000 boxes in 1934-35.

The reported prospective production for all Florida oranges, including tangerines, for this year, is 21,200,000 boxes; the previous high record was 18,000,000 in 1935-36.

Pan-American Orders Planes

NEW YORK (AP) — Announcement was made Pan American Airways Corp. ordered seven 21-passenger planes from Douglas Aircraft Co. The contract was said to involve around $1,000,000. Company proposes to use the planes on Brownsville-Cristobal run and along west coast of South America.

$215,000,000 Rise In Steel Making Cost, Says Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent wage advances and soaring prices for many raw materials have increased steel manufacturing costs nearly $215,000,000 a year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The higher costs exceed by almost $15,000,000 the estimated increase in annual gross revenues of $200,000,000 expected to result from the recent advances in steel prices.

"The additional revenues and additional costs are estimated on the basis of finished steel shipments of the industry in 1936, on the quantities of various materials consumed and on the difference between the price of each as of March 15 and the average price in January and February," the report said.

Pay Rolls Up Sharply

"The largest factor in the higher cost of making steel is the general wage increase effective March 16, which is estimated to have increased steel pay rolls by $130,000,000 a year.

"Increases in the cost of such raw materials as steel scrap, iron ore, tin and zinc have added $85,000,000 more to annual costs.

"One of the most important factors in the rising cost of raw materials for the steel industry" continues the survey, "has been the recent sharp advance in scrap prices. On March 15 some grades were reported as selling for $23.75 a ton or over $4 a ton higher than in the first two months of the year, and the composite price of several grades of scrap was about $3 a ton higher. As compared with last autumn, the composite on March 15 was more than $5 a ton higher.

"Rise in steel costs exceeds revenue added by new prices.

"During 1936 it is estimated that the steel industry purchased about 13,600,000 tons of scrap for use in its blast furnaces and steel making furnaces. On this basis the more recent increase of $3 per ton will add about $41,000,000 to the industry's annual expenditures for scrap.

Raw Materials Higher

"Close to $20,500,000 will be added to the industry's raw material costs through higher iron ore prices, nearly $12,000,000 will be added by the recent rise in the price of tin and approximately $6,000,000 through advanced prices for zinc, used for galvanizing.

"Other raw materials consumed by the steel industry, such as certain ferroalloys, have likewise advanced materially in price within recent weeks increasing by approximately $5,000,000 the annual cost of these products."

Since 1932 the composite price of finished steel products has increased 33 per cent, which compares with an 180 per cent increase in the composite price of scrap, 200 per cent increase in the price of tin, 160 per cent increase for zinc, 31 per cent for ferro manganese and 16 per cent for spiegeleisen. Average hourly earnings of wage earners in steel industry have increased by 57 per cent during the same period.

American Radiator Net 70 Cents Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation reports a consolidated net profit of $7,344,514 in 1936 after interest, depreciation, depletion, idle plant expenses, federal income taxes, reserve for revaluation of profits in "restricted" countries, reserve for investment in Spanish company, provision of $18,427 for surtax on undistributed profits, minority interest, etc., equivalent after dividend on 7 per cent preferred stock of parent company, to 70 cents a share on 10,045,087 common shares, excluding 113,651 shares held in treasury. This compares with $2,798,860, or 24 cents a share on 10,039,719 common shares in 1935.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1936, including $14,235,898 cash and $196,717 government and municipal bonds, at cost, were $67,744,769 and current liabilities, including $3,307,580 notes payable to banks, were $11,853,768, against cash of $18,066,396 government and municipal bonds of $660,739, current assets of $63,500,659 and current liabilities of $8,397,082 at end of preceding year. Inventories totaled $37,293,655, against $30,694,395 at close of 1935.

Japan's Sugar Crop Best On Record, Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Sugar production in Japan, including the Island of Formosa, during the current 1936-37 season, is forecast at 1,182,000 long tons, raw sugar value, compared with 1,092,000 tons last season, an increase of 90,000 tons, or 8.2 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

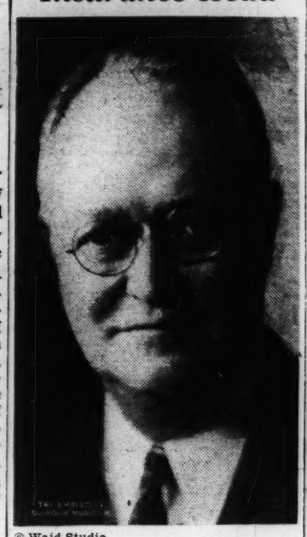
The current crop, harvesting of which commenced in November and is expected to be completed in June, promises to be the largest production on record for the Japanese Empire. The 1934 yield of 1,164,000 tons was the highest up to this time.

Of the 1,182,000 tons anticipated this season, 1,137,000 tons are expected to be produced from sugar cane, and 45,000 tons from sugar beets. Of last year's outturn, 1,061,000 tons came from sugar cane and 31,000 tons from sugar beets.

Eason Oil Stock Offered

NEW YORK—Public offering is being made by Lyon, Pruyn & Co. and Stemmler & Co. of New York of 40,000 shares of $1.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, $20 par value, and 136,000 shares of $1 par common stock of Eason Oil Company, Enid, Okla., by means of a prospectus. The initial offering price of the preferred stock is $25.75 per share, while the common shares are priced at the market.

Insurance Head



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Jay R. Benton

Former Attorney General, of Belmont, Mass., Has Been Elected President of The Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company. Total Assets of the Company Are $11,973,223 and Outstanding Policies Total $79,337,102. Mr. Benton Has Been Vice-President of the Firm for the Past Year and a Member of the Board of Directors for Several Years. He Is a Member of Various Insurance Organizations. He Has Been a Leader in the Activities of His Harvard Class of 1908 Since Graduation and Was President of the Boston University Law School Association in 1917-1918. He Is a Member of the Executive Committee and Council of the Boston Bar Association and Vice-President of the Law Society of Massachusetts

Kennecott Copper Net Almost Twice Earnings in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Kennecott Copper Corporation reports a consolidated net income for 1936 of $25,490,764 after charges, taxes, depreciation and retirements, but before depletion of metal mines, equal to $2.36 a share on 10,821,686 capital shares outstanding at the end of last year. This compares with $13,164,571, or $1.22 a share, in 1935. Sales of metal production, metal products and charges for manufacturing amounted to $98,442,134, compared with $66,674,013.

At the end of 1936 the balance sheet shows $82,080,172 of current assets, including cash and United States Government securities of $41,513,789, and current liabilities of $11,384,200, compared with current assets of $67,947,139, including cash and United States Government securities of $34,346,128, and current liabilities of $7,885,179 in 1935.

During 1936 the company's production of copper amounted to 578,943,053 pounds, compared with 418,269,528 in 1935. Of its copper output last year, 374,855,529 pounds was from Kennecott mines in Utah, Nevada and Alaska and 204,087,524 from its Chilean mines. Deliveries against sales last year were 567,454,983 pounds compared with 437,017,806 in 1935.

The company's Ray mine in Arizona and its Chino mine in New Mexico had resumed operations on Jan. 2 last, declared E. T. Stannard, president. With the reopening of these mines and a continuance of present business conditions, he said that the combined copper output of the corporation's properties in the United States this year should show a substantial increase over 1936.

Production of copper of Kennecott's Chilean subsidiary, the Braden Copper Company, was maintained at an average of 7683 tons of copper monthly through July, Mr. Stannard reported.

Bank Clearings Off 10.7 P. C. From 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,762,202,000 in the week ended March 31, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This was a decline of 10.7 per cent from clearings of $6,445,717,000 in the same week last year.

A week earlier clearings in the same cities showed a 28.2 per cent gain over the 1936 comparative. The agency pointed out that the total at this time last year contained heavy payments incident to first of the month settlements, whereas the current figures did not.

The aggregate at New York City was $3,621,827,000, or 19.8 per cent under the $4,504,656,000 a year ago. The total of $2,140,375,000 at outside centers was an increase of 9.7 per cent over that of a year ago.

The largest increases over 1936 were recorded at Pittsburgh, 19.7 per cent; Cleveland 26.0; New Orleans 42.9; Atlanta 35.3, and Portland, Oregon, 27.1

Clearings at Chicago totaled $337,100,000, a gain of 14.5 per cent over $294,300,000 a year ago.

Utilities Power & Light Must Hold Up Payment

CHICAGO (AP) — The Utilities Power and Light Corporation was directed by Federal Judge William H. Holly to withhold payment of $900,000 semiannual interest on debenture bonds pending a determination whether the corporation is solvent.

The management of the corporation, which is undergoing reorganization under section 77B of the amended bankruptcy law, claimed it had ample cash to pay the interest, due Feb. 1. The interest payment is not declared in default for 60 days thereafter.

Wentworth Mfg. Stock Split

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Wentworth Mfg. Co. Chicago, approved a proposal for a 4-to-1 split in the common stock which will result in 409,896 shares of $1.25 par new common stock outstanding. The split will increase the authorized common to 600,000 shares from the present 150,000 shares of $5 par.

U. S. Seen Able To Keep Orderly Market for Bonds

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said today "the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury, working together, have ample funds to keep the government bond market orderly."

Mr. Morgenthau said he did not believe government buying would have any long-range effect on the bond market.

"All I have ever tried to do," he explained, "is to use investment funds to keep an orderly market.

"No one has enough funds to put the market up or put it down, and I wouldn't use funds for that purpose."

Funds Fully Invested

Reports earlier this week indicated Treasury funds available for investment were almost fully invested. Mr. Morgenthau said there was a continuing inflow of cash into Treasury trust funds.

Asked whether he would favor new taxes or a slash in expenditures if federal revenues fail to level up with budget estimates, the Treasury chief said President Roosevelt "is the only one who has authority" to make a decision on changes in the budget.

Mr. Morgenthau said that Mr. Roosevelt's budget estimates in January are the last official word on government finances.

Discussing a proposed railroad pension program, Mongenthau said he was "encouraged" by the possibility of enactment of some plan as a result of his conference yesterday with Chairman Harrison (D-Miss.) of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Doughton (D-N. C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee.

A voluntary pension program drafted by railroad management and labor has drawn a Treasury objection that its taxes are not high enough to meet benefit payments.

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau's statement today that the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board had enough funds to keep the bond market "orderly" had little effect on declining United States Government loans.

Following a brisk opening, federal issues dropped off steadily with the 16 most active bonds falling deeper into new 1937 low ground. Activity slowed a bit when the Treasury head's remarks were published. A few bids for Treasury loans in 25-bond lots came into the market at prices minor fractions above the morning's lows, but they failed to stem the down trend. There were reports of some scale-down buying as the decline progressed.

Losses in the forenoon ranged to roughly $7.81 per $1000 bond. The Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s of 1964 suffered the sharpest reaction with Home Owners Loan 3s of 1952 and Treasury 2½s of 1953 each off about $5.62 per $1000 bond. Other outstanding setbacks ranged down to $3.12 per bond.

Shell Union Oil Net Highest in 10 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Shell Union Oil Co., in its 1936 annual report, showed the largest earnings in 10 years with consolidated net income at $22,494,364, equal after dividend requirements on preferred stock to $1.57 a share on common stock.

In previous year net income was $6,812,835, or 37 cents a share on common stock. For 1936 net income from operations amounted to $19,654,860. An additional net profit of $2,839,503 resulted from sale of an investment.

Total operating earnings, after eliminating inter-company sales, were $231,698,033 against $202,169,217 in preceding year.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day 1,062,770
1937 vol. to date 160,575,386
1936 vol. to date 182,983,755

Declining Trend Prevalent Today In Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Slow but persistent selling today cut down stock market leaders fractions to around 3 points.

Oils and specialties were resistant for a time, but they slipped with the rest of the list near the final hour. The trading volume dwindled appreciably on the retreat, transfers approximating 1,300,000 shares.

Stocks on the offside the greater part of the session included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Rolling Mill, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Briggs Mfg., U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway, Central Railway of N. J., Crown Cork and Homestake Mining.

With price advances announced in a number of lines such as motor trucks, anthracite coal, rayon, grain alcohol, gasoline, shoes and refrigerators, Wall Street had further thoughts of inflation.

It was a matter of conjecture however, whether all the recently jumping operating costs of companies could or would be passed on to consumers.

A further slide in United States Government loans held attention on the bond market today, and was reflected in a generally easier tone in the corporate section.

Near noon losses in the Federals rangegd from 7-32 to 25-32 of a point with majority of the active issues losing between ¼ and ½ point.

Rails, industrials and utilities, all felt the influence of selling. In the carrier section losses of moderate fractions appeared for such issues as Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Union Pacific 3½s, New York Central 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s. Chesapeake Corporation 5s and Great Northern 4s were off a point or so each.

Other corporate loans which worked a bit lower included those of International Hydro-Electric, Loew's, Pure Oil, North America, Shell Union Oil, Texas Corp., Anaconda Copper and Bethlehem Steel.

In the U. S. Loans, as well as elsewhere, turnover was somewhat restricted. A few Government bonds were fairly active, but generally speaking the selling was not heavy.

The foreign group was comparatively steadier than the domestic but even here fractional declines were the rule. An exception was Milan 6½s which added about a point.

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Curb market leaders generally hit the down grade today and losses ranged from fractions to 3 or more points.

Selling was quiet, however, and there was a handful of stocks that managed to buck the trend.

Outstanding on the offside were Newmont Mining, Sherwin Williams, Aluminum of America, Colts Patent Firearms.

A shade improved were Gulf Oil, North European Oil, Sunshine Mining and Columbia Oil & Gas.

Wheat Prices Rule Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—Increased private forecasts of 1937 United States winter wheat production largely dominated grain trading today, and wheat prices ruled lower to a material degree.

At the close wheat was ¾-1⅜ under yesterday's finish, May 1.41⅝-¾, July 1.26⅝-½, corn varying from ¾ off to 1 cent up, May 1.21⅝-¾, July 1.15⅛-¼, oats ½-⅝ down, and provisions showing 12 to 20 cents setback.

Restricted Trading On London Market

LONDON—Trading in the stock market remained on a restricted scale, the near approach of the settlement causing buyers to hold off. General tendency was firm. Feature was the sharp advance in Dunlop Rubber shares to 37s 6d, up 2s 3d following the dividend bonus and the announcement of net profit of £1,502.700 for 1936, up £214,456 from 1935. Tin issues strengthened and copper shares were steady.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows

	Today	Last	Prev.
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.89½	$4.88⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.89⅛	4.89	8.2397
France—franc	.0460½	.0460	§
Belgium—belga	.1684½	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2280	.2279	§
Italy—lire	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	§
Sweden—krona	.2524	.2521	.4537
Norway—krone	.2459	.2457	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2185	.2183	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Ca'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0216	.0216	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3162	.3258	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2854	.2853	.8440
India—rupee	.3699	.3693	.6180
Java—florin	.5506	.5505	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5756	.5750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.006	1.0012½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. reported 1936 net income of $1,237,141 after undistributed profits tax, equal to $19.23 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. This compares with $403,073 or $6.26 on the preferred in 1935. As of Dec. 31, last, there were accumulations amounting to $24.50 a share on the preferred.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	50¾	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	50½	50½	— ¼
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	4	79	79	79	— ⅜
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	8	21¼	21	21⅛	
28⅜	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	7	27	26½	27	+ ¾
36	31¾	Addressograph (1)	4	32⅞	32⅛	32¼	— ½
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
80¼	71½	Air Reduc (1a)	8	73	72⅛	72½	— ¾
5¼	3⅝	Air-Way El Ap	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
153¾	143⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	23	149⅜	147½	147½	— 1½
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	39	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
58½	43	Allegany pf xw	3	54	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
59¾	43½	Allegany pf $30 ww	11	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
59	43¾	Allegany pf $40 ww	4	54¾	54	54¼	+1¼
52⅛	41½	Allegany pr pf	2	45⅛	45	45	
45⅞	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	4	43¾	43	43	— ¾
258½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	6	246	244	246	+1
33⅛	26	Allied Mills (⅛gr)	5	26¼	25½	25¾	—1
21⅞	16¾	Allied Strs (.20g)	27	18½	18⅛	18⅜	
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	7	83	83	83	+1
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½gr)	10	67¾	67⅛	67⅛	—1⅝
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	36	35¾	36	Mar31
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather	9	9	7¾	7½	— ⅜
52¼	24¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	48	47	47	Mar31
114⅞	101	Amerada (2)	6	108¾	107	107	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	9	96	95	96	+1
41⅜	28½	Am Bk Note (¼gr)	3	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
80¾	61⅞	Am Br Sh (2)	27	64¼	63½	63⅞	— ¾
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	12	108⅞	108	108	— ½
174	153¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	8	63	62	62	— ½
104½	92⅝	Am Car & F pf	5	95¼	94	95¼	+ ¾
90¾	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	2	83¼	83	83	— ¼
134⅞	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	124	124	124	Mar29
105⅜	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¼
23⅜	13¾	Am Colortype	3	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
30¾	26⅜	Am Comi Alc	15	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
33⅜	28	Am Crys Sug (2g)	6	29¼	29	29	— ⅜
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Tile	8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
17	13	Am Europ	1	14	14	14	Mar29
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	21	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	1	47¾	47	47¾	+ ¼
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	5	56	55¾	55¾	
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	3	30¼	30	30	— ⅜
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	6	19¾	19⅜	9¾	+ ½
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	17	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	52½	52⅜	52⅜	—2⅛
52⅜	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅜
4¾	2½	Am Ice	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
27⅜	17½	Am Ice pf (2e)	1	24½	24½	24½	
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	64	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	7	53½	53	53	— ¼
125	114	Am Loco pf	3	115¼	114¼	115¼	Mar31
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼gr)	5	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅞
13⅜	11⅛	Am M&Met (.30g)	3	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	3	63	63	63	— ½
129½	122½	Am Met 6%pf (6)	2	122½	122½	122½	Mar23
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	19	12⅜	12	12	— ¼
87½	66	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	15	69	68¾	69	+2
72½	55⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	4	58	56½	56½	— ⅜
29½	24⅜	Am Ra & St S (.60)	57	25¼	25	25	— ½
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	76	41	39⅞	40⅛	—1
36	31	Am Safe Raz (2)	3	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	
29	23⅛	Am Seating	4	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	76	98¼	96	96¼	—1¾
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	144	144	144	+1
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Am Smelt rts	20	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	Mar31
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	2	61	60¾	60¾	Mar31
73¼	57½	Am Stl Fdrs (½gr)	16	63¼	62	62¾	— ⅛
26½	21½	Am Stores (2)	4	22¼	22¼	22⅜	
56⅞	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	49	48½	49	+ ⅜
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	132½	132½	132½	Mar31
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	22½	22½	22½	Mar31
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	171⅜	170½	170½	—1⅛
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	4	83½	82½	82½	+ ¼
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	21	85	84¼	84½	
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134¾	134¾	134¾	Mar29
20⅛	16⅜	Am Type Fdrs	6	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
29½	22½	Am W Wks (.20g)	14	23	22½	22½	— ½
107	99	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	99	99	99	Mar30
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	10	12⅜	12	12¼	
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	1	72	72	72	—1
1¾	1	Am Wtg P	118	1⅛	⅞	1	— ⅛
9¾	5¾	Am Wtg P pf	60	5⅝	4½	4⅝	—1⅛
20	9⅝	Am Zinc L & S	36	16½	16	16	— ⅝
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	195	Mar 5
8	5	Am Zinc pr pf	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Mar31
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼gr)	151	65⅝	63¾	63⅞	—2⅛
97	84	Anacon W & C (½gr)	2	90	88	88	—2
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	5	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
37½	29	Andes Copper	5	32	32	32	—2
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½gr)	1	43½	43½	43½	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Mar30
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	50	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	8	98	97½	97½	Mar31
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Mar27
70½	59½	Armst Cork (½gr)	9	66¾	65	65	—2
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (.8g)	10	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
17⅜	13	Artloom	3	14	14	14	Mar30
24¾	19½	Assd Dry Gds	3	20½	20⅜	20½	
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	98	93	98	Mar31
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (13¼k)	3	120	120	20	Mar27
57½	49⅝	Assd Invest (2)	1	51	51	51	Mar31
106	100	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	107	106	100	Mar24
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	5	82¼	81¼	81¼	—1½
104	100¼	Atchison pf (5)	7	101½	101	101	— ⅞
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	12	50½	49¼	49¼	—1¼
29	24½	Atl G & W I (†)	4	24¾	24	24½	
44	37	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	2	38	37¾	38	Mar31
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	21	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ¼
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	112	112	112	+ ½
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	26	18	17⅞	17⅞	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾gr)	1	82	82	82	—1
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼gr)	5	15½	15½	15½	Mar29
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	11	31½	30	30	— ¼
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	12	8⅛	8	8	

—B—

48¼	39¼	Baldwin Loc	6	40	39½	40	
50¾	50	Baldwin Loc asd	6	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	112	112	112	Mar30
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Mar31
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	89	36¼	37¼	37½	—1½
47¾	23⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅞
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	3	43¾	43	43¾	Mar31
43⅝	25⅞	Barber Co	10	40½	40	40¼	
32	25¾	Barker Bros	2	28½	28½	8½	— ¾
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	31	33¼	32⅜	33¾	
20¼	16½	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar29
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Mar30
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
87	84	Belg R R pf (3.24e)	2	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	Mar18
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼gr)	14	29¾	25	25¼	
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (.45g)	7	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	3	58½	57½	57½	Mar31
105½	73	Beth Stl	69	98¾	96¾	97½	—1½
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	11	19½	19⅜	19⅛	Mar31
129½	120¼	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	1	124	123	124	
69¾	56	Bigelow-San (½gr)	2	56	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅜
38	30	Black & Deck (½gr)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	—1¼
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	6	28⅞	28	28	— ¾
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	6	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	8	44⅝	44	44	— ⅝
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	15	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	10	82½	81¼	81¼	— ¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	7	13	12⅜	12⅜	—1
4½	3⅜	Botany C M A	6	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	9	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½gr)	12	49	48⅜	49	— ½
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Str (3)	7	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅜
47	41½	Bristol-My (2.40)	6	42	42	42	
8	5¾	Bklyn & Qu T	10	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
38½	28	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	7	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—1¼
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	10	42½	42	42	— ¼
102¼	97	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Mar25
52¾	39½	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	9	39¾	39	39	— ⅞
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Mar30
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	15	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	19⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	4	21¼	21	21	— ¼
14⅜	11¾	Budd Mfg	15	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	89¾	88¼	89¾	Mar31
13	9½	Budd Wheel	21	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼gr)	1	41	41	41	—1½
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	5	53¾	53¼	53¼	—1
35⅜	31	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	3	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	3	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Mar31
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	16	16⅜	16½	16⅜	
16¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	2	33½	33½	33½	— ½
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	8	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
33¾	27	Byers Co	4	29	28¼	28¼	—1
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (¼gr)	3	31¾	31½	31¾	

—C—

48¼	39¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	8	40	39½	40	
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	50¾	50¾	50¾	Mar31
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	36	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
20⅛	15	Calumet & H (⅛gr)	26	17½	17	17	— ½
37⅜	30¾	Campbell Wy (1)	5	32	33	33	
28¼	27½	Can D G Ale	16	34¼	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
17½	14	Canadian Pac	49	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¾
61½	53½	Cannon Mills (½gr)	3	53	52¾	53	
18½	15	Cap Adm A	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
8⅞	7	Carriers&Gen (.05g)	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	1	159	159	159	+1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	7	93½	93¼	93¼	— ¾
36⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅜gr)	156	34½	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅜
113⅛	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	
48¼	36½	Celotex	5	42	42	42	
39¼	30¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	36	35⅞	36	
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	21	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
41¾	34	Cent RR NJ	22	32	30	31½	—2½
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
14½	10⅛	Century Rib (.10g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Mar30
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	80½	78¾	79¾	—1⅝
23⅝	18¼	Certain-teed	10	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
38¾	35	Champ P&P (¾gr)	6	35⅝	35	35	—1¼
18	11	Checker Cab	2	13¼	11	11¼	Mar19
58⅞	57¾	Ches & Oh (2.80)	38	58⅞	58½	58¾	— ⅛
100	96	Ches & O pf (4)	3	96	95	96	
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	2	80	79¼	79¼	—1¾
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	2	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	4	11½	11½	11½	— ½
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
19½	1½	Chi & N W pf	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8¼	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	5	16¼	16	16	Mar31
42	28½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	29½	29½	29½	—1
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1¼	4¾	Chi M St P&P pf	13	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
3	23	Chi Pneu T	6	29⅞	29	29	—¾
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf (⅞k)	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ¾
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8¾	5¾	C R I & P 6% pf	4	7⅞	7½	7⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½
27½	13⅜	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	24	24	24	+2
22⅛	18½	Chick Cot Oil	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
134	151 0	¼ Chrysler (1½gr)	63	124⅛	122½	123⅜	— ⅜
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	4	20	19¾	20	
10⅜	8¾	City Strs	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Eqp (1.60)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
41¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½gr)	1	37½	37½	37½	—1
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	90⅞	90⅛	90⅛	Mar31
167	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	16	170¼	166	170¾	+5¾
58	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Mar31
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	43	24⅞	24	24¾	+ ⅛
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	2	103	102¾	103	Mar31
62¾	54½	Coll & Alk (2a)	2	55⅝	55¼	55¼	—1
51⅞	43	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	15¼	Colum G&E (.40e)	75	15⅝	15¼	15½	
108	97½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
39½	32¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	3	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¾
46½	42⅞	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Mar31
125½	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	5	125¾	124½	125	
69¼	56⅞	Comi Credit (4)	7	60	59⅜	59⅜	— ¾
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
80¼	66¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	11	68⅛	68	68	— ¾
120	104	Comi IT cv pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	— ¼
21¼	18	Comi Solv (.60a)	48	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ¼
4⅛	3	Comwith & Sou	88	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
75⅝	56	Com & Sou pf (3)	6	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅜	Conde Nast	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	36⅜	Congolm-N (2)	6	42	41	41¼	— ¾
19¼	16⅛	Congress Cig (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Mar30
18⅞	13⅜	Consol Cigar	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	Mar31
12¾	8⅛	Con Coal	17	11¾	11⅛	11½	— ½
40⅞	39⅜	Con Edis (½gr)	17	40⅜	40⅛	40¼	— ⅜
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	1	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	— ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Con Film	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
18¾	15	Con Film pf	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
17¾	15⅜	Con Oil (.80)	75	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
105⅞	85½	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Mar16
10⅜	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Con Text	5	1½	1	1	
32¼	20⅜	Containr Cp (1.20)	39	32⅜	31⅞	32	— ⅝
37¾	27⅜	Cont Bak A	22	32	31½	31½	—
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
109¾	102⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
69⅛	59⅜	Con Can (3)	13	60¼	59¾	60⅛	+ ⅛
25¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Bonds Again Under Pressure—Curb List Steady to Firm

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Tariff Barriers Blocking Textiles In World Trade

As background for readers who will follow the World Textile Conference which convenes in Washington, D. C., April 2, The Christian Science Monitor is publishing three articles, of which this is the second.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 31 — Textile workers of the world are sharing in the general industrial recovery—despite high tariff walls and quotas.

Recent monetary developments—the International Labor Office here states in its report to the Tripartite Textile Conference due in Washington, D. C., April 2—are tending to eliminate currency devaluations as an instrument of international competition.

Progress Recorded

Some progress, too, is recorded in the reduction of obstacles to international trade—all of which should help lubricate present efforts toward reconstruction of the textile industry.

But the international struggle for markets goes on. Every textile manufacturing country is trying to get the lion's share of world textile sales. In nearly all countries the domestic textile industry is sheltered by protective tariffs. In addition, some countries actually limit permissible imports by means of quota systems, others by means of rigorous exchange control.

Japanese traders are among the hardest hit. Their national or empire market is limited compared with the United States or Great Britain. Moreover, Japanese cotton goods are excluded from foreign markets. Quota systems favoring British goods and keeping out Japanese operate in most crown colonies. India maintains a preferential tariff as a restriction of Japanese imports. Restrictions against Japan also operate in the Netherland Indies and the Philippines, while France has converted her colonies largely into a preserve for her own textile mills.

British Mills Hit

Although the crown colonies are more or less reserved in favor of the mother country, the British cotton industry, too, has to meet high tariff hurdles, quotas and exchange restrictions to penetrate some of its major markets. Thus, even the tariff preferences in India and in the dominions are contingent upon tariff rates giving protection to Indian, Australian and other home mills as against their Lancashire or Yorkshire competitors.

In the United States—an important outlet for the best grades of British textiles—tariffs have long protected American mills. And of Great Britain's remaining potential trade, most, if not all, is walled in by high protective duties and other trade hindrances. I. L. O. experts declare "it is arguable whether British textile industries do not suffer as much by exclusion from the protected markets of other countries as they gain by the advantages they enjoy in their preferential or sheltered markets."

One factor favoring the United States is its possession of by far the largest domestic market. Like many others, this market shelters behind high tariff walls, which none but the highest grades of British, French and Swiss fabrics are able to surmount. The United States also enjoys advantages in the Philippines and Cuba.

America's Rivals Favored

The remaining American exports seek an entry into Latin-America. But most of the countries south of the Rio Grande maintain restrictions which favor, not the United States, but its major competitors—Germany, Italy and Britain. Moreover, many of these industrially newer countries — notably Mexico and Brazil—are setting up their own domestic industry.

India also has built up an industry almost entirely for its own internal market. Indian mills are protected not only against Japan but against Britain, and Lancashire products still have to pay substantial duties before they can enter the Indian market.

It has been estimated that in India lone there are "intermittently at work 50,000,000 spinning wheels and almost 2,000,000 hand-looms." These looms produce about 40 per cent of the total cloth made in India.

The Indian market is larger than any other except China. It would, in fact, be the greatest if the national wealth and income were greater. But for the cheaper varieties of cotton, India is still the world's largest single market. India also manages to export a substantial surplus to Ceylon, Afghanistan and British African colonies.

Russia Starts Industry

The U. S. S. R. too, has laid down a large plant for manufacturing textiles for a home market which has great commercial potentialities.

Likewise, China has a large and growing industry for its domestic market, which, however, is even more limited by its poverty than India. At present it is a tariff sheltered market for Chinese mills—most of which are in Japanese and some in British hands. In China, as in India, expansion of domestic manufacturing has hit Britain and Japan.

In France, mills seem to have it all their own way. They have a protected home market and an exclusive colonial market. Yet the export mills have been hard hit lately by economic nationalism everywhere. So far, France has been able to save her export trade by developing her colonial outlets.

Protected Markets

Totalitarian Germany and Italy have their protected domestic markets, too, and in many foreign markets they enjoy substantial advantages. But in some of these, as in Latin America and the Balkans, nationalist movements to establish national industries are being pursued at the expense of German and Italian exports.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 4¼s '47-52	114	113.28	113.28
18 3¼s '43-45	104.28	104.28	104.28
20 3¼s '43-45 reg	104.16	104.16	104.16
3 4s '44-54	109.31	109.30	109.30
13 3¼s '46-56	108	107.30	107.30
100 3¼s '40-43 June	105	105	105
1 3¼s '41-43 Mch	105	105	105
10 3¼s '41	105.10	105.10	105.10
48 3¼s '44-46	105.2	104.30	104.30
10 3¼s '44-46 reg	104.16	104.16	104.16
45 3¼s '46-49	103.23	103.4	103.4
5 3¼s '49-52	103.4	103.4	103.4
84 3s '46-48	103.13	102.28	102.28
96 3s '51-55	102.10	101.6	101.6
357 2¾s '55-60	100.6	99.4	99.7
130 2¾s '45-47	101.20	100.21	100.24
434 2¾s '48-51	100	99.8	99.10
552 2¾s '51-54	99.11	98.8	98.8
720 2¾s '56-59	99	98.8	98.8
302 2¾s '49-53	97.28	96.20	96.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

21 3s '47	102.6	101.20	101.20
10 3¼s '64	101.16	101.16	101.16

Home Owners' Loan

302 3s '52 A	100.16	99.26	99.26
204 2¾s '49	99.20	99.1	99.1
62 2¼s '42-44	99.13	98.28	98.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
20 Alleghany 5s '44	98¾	97¼	97¼
16 Alleghany 5s '49	91	91	91
24 Alleghany 5s '50	85	85	85
6 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	62½	62½	62½
7 Allied Strs 4½s '51	99	99	99
8 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
29 Am & Forn Sec 2030	77¾	76½	77¾
1 Am Ice 5s '53	95½	95½	95½
6 Am I G Ch 5½s '49	106⅜	105	106⅜
4 Am Int 5½s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
18 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝
22 Am T&T 3¼s '66	97¾	97¼	97¼
14 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	106½	106½	106½
120 Am T&T 3¼s '61	98⅜	97⅞	97⅞
4 Am W W & E 6s '75	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	78	78	78
19 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Arm Del 4s 55	97	96½	96¾
11 Arm Del 4s '57	97	96⅞	96⅞
14 Arm 4½s 39	103	103	103
32 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	108⅞	109¼
15 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	108¼	108	108
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	111⅛	111	111
12 AT&SF 4½s 52 A	112	112	112
5 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	106	106	106
15 A C Line 1st 4s 52	101½	101¼	101¼
5 A C Line 4½s 64	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 A C Line 5s 45	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s 48	54	54	54
1 Austin & N W 5s 41	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 B&O rfg 6s 95	100½	100⅛	100⅛
19 B&O 1st 5s 48	111	111	111
24 B&O rfg 5s 95	91	90¼	90¼
8 B&O 5s 96 F	89¼	89	89
135 B&O cvt 4½s 60	80⅜	80	80
63 B&O 4s 48	106¼	105	105
9 B&OSPLE&WV4l	103¾	103	103
17 BO 5s S W 50	105	104½	104½
5 B&O 4s T C 59	94	94	94
3 Bang &Aroo4scvt51sta	110½	110½	110½
1 Beech Creek 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
10 Bell TP 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
48 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103	102	102
23 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	94¾	94¼	94¾
4 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	82½	82	82
2 BotConMills 6½s '34	34½	34½	34½
23 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝
32 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
32 Bkly Unlt 1st 5s '50	108¼	108½	108½
16 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	121¼	121	121
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	115	115	115
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104	103¾	103¾
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107⅜	107½	107½
1 Brown Bros 3¾s 50	103	103½	103½
7 Buf R&P 4½s '57	87	86½	86½
11 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65⅞	65	65⅛
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	103	103	103
19 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	31	30⅜	31
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111⅛	111¼	111¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115½	115	115
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	121⅜	121⅝	121⅝
1 Can Pac 5s '54	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	103¾	103½	103½
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
16 Can Pac 4s perp	93	92½	92½
5 Caro C & O 6s '52	109½	109½	109½
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	108¾	108¾	108¾
20 Cen ofGa 5½s '59	111½	111½	111½
10 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	111½	111½	111½
7 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	32½	32½	32½
6 Cen Hud G&E3½s'65	103	102⅛	102⅛
11 Cen Ill E ¾ G 5s '51	102½	102⅜	102⅜
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s'37	92	92	92
22 Cen R R N J 5s'87	68	67½	67½
4 Certain-td 5½s'48	88	88	88
15 Champion Fib 4½s'50	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
29 Chesap Corp 5s'47	135	134½	135
11 Ches Corp 5s'44	118½	118½	118½
22 C & O 3½s'96 D	96	96	96
1 C&O ken 4½s'92	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	95½	95½	95½
1 Chi & Alton 3s'49	55½	55½	55½
40 CB&Q 5s'71 A	114¼	114¼	114¼
5 CB&Q 4½s'77	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
20 CB&Q gen 4s'58	109⅛	108⅞	108⅞
1 CB&Q s Ill '49	108¾	108¾	108¾
23 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	106	106	106
1 Chi & E2Ill 5s'51	41¼	41¼	41¼
14 Chi Gt W 4½s 59 D	47⅝	47½	47½
1 Chi I&L 5s'66	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
19 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
4 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	65¼	65¼	65¼
23 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	31¾	31⅛	31⅛
88 CM&SP&P aj 5s 2000	11¼	11	11
4 Chi & N W 5½s'36	53½	53½	53½
7 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	48	47¼	47
18 Chi & NW cv 4¾s'49	21¼	21	21
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
2 Chi & NW 4s'87 sta	45½	45½	45½
40 CR&IP 4½s'34 A	22	22	22
5 CRI & P 4½s52 A ct	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
6 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	12¾	12½	12¾
49 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	23	22¾	23
22 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ctf	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
5 C T Hte&SE rf 5s'60	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
49 Ctn Sta 3¾s'63	104¼	104	104
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	103½	103½	103½
14 Chi&W Ind 4¾s'62	100⅞	100½	100½
47 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101¾	101	101
2 Choc Okl & G 5s'52	39	38½	38½
9 D Cinn G & E 3¼s '66	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Cin Un Ter3½s'71gld	102⅜	102¼	102¼
10 CCC & St L 3s'51 (3D	103	103	103
CCC & St L 4½s '77	94½	94	94
CCC & SL4s'91CWM	93	93	93
4 S CCC&SLWHWV4s'40	102	102	102
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	110	110	110
11 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106⅞	106½	106½
50 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	103	102¾	102¾
2 Col & So 4½s '80	69¾	69⅜	69⅜
7 Columbia G 5s '52 May	102⅝	102½	102½
9 Columbia G 5s 1961	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
7 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	103⅝	103½	103½
23 Coml Credit 3¼s '51	95½	95½	95½
19 ComlInvTr3½s'51	101½	101	101
1 Comm Riv Pr 3¾s'61	102½	102¼	102¼
10 Con Coal Del 5s '60	69¾	69¼	69¼
10 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104⅛	103¾	103¾
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
33 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	106⅛	105¾	105¾
16 Con Oil 3½s '51	103⅝	103	103¼
13 Consum Pow 3½s'70	100	100	100
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
9 Consum Pow 3½s'65	101½	100⅝	100⅝
4 Container 5s '43	102	101⅞	102
17 Crane Co 3½s'51	98½	98	98
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
5 CubaNoRv5½s'42	55	55	55
2 DaytonP&L3½s'60	102½	102½	102½
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91⅝	91	91
4 D G & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
4 D & R G 4s'36	32¼	32¼	32¼
11 D & R G West 's '55	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 DMoin&FtD4s'35ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
9 Det Ed 5s '52	107½	107¼	107¼
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
22 Det Ed 4s '65	107¾	107½	107⅝
2 Det T Tun 4½s'61	112	112	112
63 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	63	62	63
48 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	103½	102¼	102¼
1 E Ry Minn 4s'48	108	108	108
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	115⅜	115¾	115⅜
5 El Auto Lite 4s '52	110	109¾	109¾
13 Erie rf 5s '67	83¼	82¾	83
20 Erie rf 5s '75	83	82½	82½
27 Erie 1st 4s '96	99¼	98¾	98¾
9 Erie gen lien 4s '96	85⅞	85	85
1 Erie cvt '53 A	85½	85½	85½
36 Fairbanks M 4s '56	102	102	102
8 Fed L & T 1st 6s 42	103	102½	102½
3 Fed Lt & T 6s 34 B	100¼	100	100
3 Fed Lt&T 5s 42 sta	102⅞	102½	102½
14 Gen Cable 5½s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
31 Gen Mot Ac 3s 46	100½	99⅞	100
36 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s 51	101	99¾	100
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	92	92	92
1 Ga & Ala cons 5s'45	41½	41½	41½
22 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¼	98¾	98¾
8 Goodrich 6s 45	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
14 Goodyr & R 5s 57	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Gt Nor 5s 73	111	111	111
14 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	102⅛	102½	102½
11 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	111¼	111	111
9 Gt Nor 4s G	130⅞	130	130⅞
20 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	108	107½	107½
2 G Bay & W deb B	12	12	12
5 Gulf M & N 5s '50	99½	99½	99½
4 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103⅛	103	103
6 Hinsn W 4½s 45	106⅛	106	106
5 Tous OilTex 4½s 40	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	48¾	48⅛	48¾
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
21 Hud&Man inc5s57 x in	31½	30½	30½
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	103	102⅞	102⅞
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	99½	99½	99½
20 Ill Cen 4s ser 'A'	77¾	77¼	77¼
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	90¾	89⅝	89⅝
65 Ill Cen col tr 4s '52	88¾	88	88
13 IllCen col tr 4s '53	83⅞	83	83
6 Ill Cen StL 3½s'51	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
15 Ill Cen 3½s'52	84	84	84
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	86½	86½	86½
2 IC&SLO&NO 4½s 63	81½	81¼	81¼
25 Ind Un Ry 3½s '86	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Ind Un Ry 5s '65B	103¾	103¾	103¾
32 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	102½	101¾	101¾
12 Intrb R Tr 7s '32	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Intrb R Tr 7s '32 ct	82½	82	82
1 Intrb R Tr 6s '32	42	42	42
67 Intr R Tr rfg 5s '66	93	93	93
21 Interb RT rfg 5s '66 ct	92½	91¾	92
4 Interlake Iron 5s '51			
	102 7-32	102 7-32	102 7-32
2 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	15	15	15
55 Int Hydro El 6s '44	81½	80	81
6 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	84½	84	84
2 Int Papea 6s '55	99½	99½	99½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	99½	99½	99½
8 Int Paper 5s '47	101¼	101	101
22 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83¾	82¾	83
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	68¼	68¼	68¼
15 Int T&T deb 5s '55	73	72½	72¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6½	6¾	6¾
7 James F & Clea 4s '59	94¾	94½	94½
5 Jones & Lau St4½s'61	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 K C South 5s '50	94	93½	93½
16 K C South 3s '50	89	88⅝	88⅝
1 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	108½	108¼	108¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61½	60½	61½
6 Lac Gas 5s '39	90½	90½	90½
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	100	100	100
12 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	43¼	43	43¼
2 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	43	43	43
10 Leh C & N 4½s '54	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Leh Val N Y 4½s '40	102	102	102
11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	78⅜	77¾	77¾
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	71	69¾	69¾
5 Liggett&M 7s '44	129½	129½	129½
7 Liggett&M 5s '51	123	122½	123
13 Loews 3½s '46	98⅛	98	98
14 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	101	100¼	100¼
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
9 Lorillard Co 5s '51	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
47 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	96¼	96	96
2 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	106¾	106¾	106¼
1 Louis&N 4s '40	106¼	106¼	106¼
18 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	99¾	99½	99¾
25 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	92¾	92½	92½
12 M & St L 4s '33	6¼	6	6
6 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	25½	25¼	25¼
8 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	88	87	87
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	74	74	74
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88½	88⅜	88⅜
20 No Pac 5½s '49	17	17	17
4 Mo Pac 3s '65 A	42	42	42
10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	41¾	41¼	41⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	39	38¾	39
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	41½	41½	41½
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20¼	20	20
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ctf	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	35½	35½	35½
2 Mob&Oh 5s '38	35	35	35
6 Monongah Ry 4s '60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8 MonWPaPbSv4½s '60	102½	102	102
5 MonWPbSv5s '55	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
37 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94	93¾	94
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	91½	91½	91½
12 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	89½	89¼	89¼
3 Namm & Son 6s '43	98⅝	98½	98½
32 Nat Dairy 3¼s '51	104	103¾	103¾
17 Natl Steel 4s '65	104¼	104	104
15 New Eng T & T 5s '52	119¼	119	119
10 N Eng T & T 4½s2s '61B	116⅝	116⅞	116⅞
15 N J Pow & L 4½s2s '60	105½	105¼	105¼
5 N Y Pub By 5s '55 B	98	98	98
11 N O Tex & M 5½s'54	62¼	62	62
5 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B ct	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 N O Tex & M 5s '56 C	60	60	60
4 NY&Q'nsEl&P3½s'66	102½	102¼	102¼
111 NYC cvt 6s '44	126½	126½	125⅞
17 NYC rf 5s 2013	99	98	98
6 NYC 4½s 2013.A	91½	91¼	91¼
23 NYC con 4s '98	97⅞	96¾	96¾
45 NYC 3¾s '46	101½	101	101
56 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	91⅝	91	91
56 NYC & HR 4s '42	106¾	105⅞	105⅞
26 NYC&HR 3½s '97	97¼	96½	96½
18 NYC La Sh 4½s '98	91½	90¼	90¼
17 NY Chi & StL 4s '38	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
11 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	101	100½	100½
50 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	90½	89½	89½
7 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	103	102¾	102¾
4 NY Dock Co 5s '38	60	58	58
3 NY Dock Co 4s '51	64	64	64
11 NY Edis 3¼s' 65	99⅜	99	99
21 NY Edis 3¼s '66	99⅜	99	99
2 NY Lack&W4s'73	100½	99½	99¾
3 NY LE&WD&I 5s '43	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 NYNH&Hcvt 6s '48	50	50	50
10 NYNH&H 4½s '67	47	46½	47
3 NYNH&H 4s '47	41¼	41¼	41¼
7 NYNH&H 4s '55	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 NYNH&H 4s '56	41	41	41
2 NYNH&H 3½s '56	39½	39½	39½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	31	31	31
4 NY Steam 5s '56	107	107	107
20 NY Tel 4½s '39	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
1 N Y W&Bos 4½s'46	18½	18½	18½
7 Niag Falls P 3½s'66	101¼	101	101¼
7 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	103⅞	103½	103½
5 Norf Sou 5s '61A	77¼	77⅛	77⅛
15 Nor Am Co 5s 5s '61	105	105	105
7 NorAm Ed 5½s '63	102¾	102¼	102¼
3 NorAm Ed 5s '69C	102	102	102
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110½	110½	110½
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	100	99¾	99¾
21 Nor Pac 4s '97	103¾	103¼	103¼
9 Nor Pas 3s 2047	77¼	73½	73½
52 So Pac 4½s'81	90¼	90	90
23 So Pac 4½s '69	90½	89¾	90
104 So Pac 4½s '55	104	103⅝	104
12 So Pac col tr 4s '49	95	95	95
52 So Pac 3¾s'46	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
11 So Pac 4½s Are '77	95½	95	95
5 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	108	107¾	108
15 South Ry 4½s '56	104	103⅝	103⅝
11 South Ry gen 6s '56	102½	102½	102½
38 South Ry con 5s '94	108¼	107½	107½
16 South Ry gen 4s '56	82	81¾	81¾
10 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	102½	102½	102½
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	100¾	100¼	100¼
19 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	96	95¾	95¾
5 Studebaker 6s cvt '45	137½	137½	137½
2 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Ten Sop&Cn 6s'44	104	104	104
1 Ten El Pow 6s '45A	98½	98½	98½
9 Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	105½	105	105½
35 Tex Corp 3½s '51	102	101½	101½
5 Tex & U 1st 5s 2000	118¾	118½	118½
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	103	103	103
3 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	103½	103	103
31 Tex & Pac 5s '80D	104¾	104	104
31 Third Ave adj 5s '60xin	36¼	35	35½
4 Third Ave 4s '60	66½	65	65
4 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	103	102⅞	102⅞
21 Un ElLt&P 5½s '54	104½	104	104½
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110⅞	110½	110½
5 Un Pac 4s ctf 2008	105½	105½	105½
10 Un Pac 3½s '71	99¼	99¼	99¼
18 Unit Drug 4s '53	100¼	100	100
2 Un Rys StL 4s '34	32¼	32	32
7 U S Rub 5s '47	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
15 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	100	99⅝	99⅝
11 Utah P & L 5s '44	102	102	102
5 Util P & L 5½s '47	62	61¾	61¾
27 Util P & L 5s '59	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Vandalism 5s '41	106½	106½	106½
22 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	31	30½	31
8 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	107	106¾	106¾
37 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	102¾	101⅞	101⅞
1 Wabash rf 5½s'75	41¼	41¼	41¼
14 Wabash 1st 5s '39	100¾	100½	100½
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	93½	92¾	93½
7 Walwrth 4s '55	83½	82½	82½
3 Warner Bros 6s '39	96	96	96
14 Warner Quinl 6s '39	52	51¾	52
26 West Pen P 3½s '66	103¾	103½	103½
33 West Md 5½s'77 A	107¼	107	107¼
54 West Md 4s '52	101¾	101½	101½
5 Western Un 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Western Un 4½s '50	105¼	105	105¼
5 Western Un 5s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 West Shore 4s 2361	93¾	93¼	93¼
63 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	100¼	100	100
13 Wilson&Co 4s '55	99⅝	99	99
2 Wis Cen 4s '49 ctf	25	25	25
2 Wis

Wagner Act Increases Weight

(Continued From Page 1)

wage case, the five-man majority of the high court eliminated a major salient of the legal "no-man's-land" which previously had been created between federal and state authority.

It has been a criticism of the Supreme Court throughout the New Deal attack that its decisions have refused the Federal Government authority on one side while cutting down state authority on the other hand, as in the original invalidation of the New York minimum wage case.

Now, it is argued, the Supreme Court majority has wisely abandoned this untenable sector and removed itself to a much stronger ground—ground which may be just as unsatisfactory to the New Deal. The reversal in the minimum wage case did not give the Federal Government more power it is pointed out, but gave it to the states. It was they who benefited by reallocation of judicial "No-Man's Land." Incidentally, Mr. Justice Roberts, by his switch in this issue, was revealed as one of the most powerful figures of present-day America, able in many instances to throw the Supreme Court seesaw one way or the other, as the chief element in two otherwise evenly balanced groups.

The Wagner Labor Act opinion, expected shortly, is felt to be a touchstone in the new situation. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York made a carefully prepared speech defending it on the Senate floor yesterday, while Senators Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana and Louis Schwellenbach (D) of Washinton carried on the President's court fight.

Split Decision Possible

The Wagner Act is so drawn as to permit the court majority, if it sees fit, to pick and choose between its sections, for they are specifically made separable by Congress. Thus, if the court wishes to uphold parts of the law in its effect on interstate commerce, while denying its validity in relation to intra-state commerce, it may easily do so.

Just what constitutes interstate commerce is a major problem. Witness after witness before the Senate Judiciary Committee has emphasized that it is this section of the Constitution, together with the "due process" clause, which represents the widest and most ambiguous field of judicial interpretation. It is here that "strict constructionists" (conservatives) and "broad constructionists" (liberals) differ most widely.

At the present time the strict constructionists have set the majority rule. Mr. Justice Sutherland, in the Carter Coal Case majority opinion, for example, ruled that the mining of coal and the labor problems growing out of it are not interstate, and hence outside of the Federal Government's purview. He wrote that "all producing occupations" and "purely local in character," and hence subject only to the states. "Extraction of coal from the mine is the aim and completed result of local activities."

Entered Other Fields

The five-man strict constructionist majority that invalidated the original Guffey Act went even further. Not only mining but manufacture and agriculture were held to be local, and hence outside federal jurisdiction under the Interstate Commerce power of regulation.

There is a second major test in the forthcoming Wagner Act decision. It provides that the majority vote of the workers in a given plant will decide what group or union shall bargain for all of them—not just the majority, but the majority and minority alike. Just such a provision in the invalidated Guffey Act was specifically attacked by the five-judge majority (Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland, Butler and Roberts) who held that for the minority to accept, under these circumstances, "is not to excercise a choice but to surrender to force." To reverse this view now would equal in importance the changed minimum wage attitude.

In the Guffey bill the court majority refused to acknowledge that sections of the bill were separable although Congress specifically inserted a provision to that effect. This caused comment from the court minority, voiced by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes. Here again the court has opportunity of following its original position or altering it, in either case contributing fuel to the conflagration waging over judicial reorganization.

'Soapless Soap'

(Continued from Page 1)

for the first time in public. Material treated with this chemical, which is highly flameproof, still retained a soft texture, pleasing to the touch. In the demonstration a garment treated only on the upper half was set afire. The lower portion burned quickly, but the flame died out and barely scorched the upper half.

Announcing this new unnamed chemical, du Pont officials point out that textiles and paper treated with it are not fireproof in the sense that they cannot be burned if one persists, but flameproof in that they do not blaze or smolder and accordingly will not spread a fire. Much research has been directed to the development of a satisfactory flameproof chemical for such purposes during recent years, but until now all materials used had certain disadvantages which limited their usefulness. Manufacture of this new product has not yet been started on a commercial scale.

Rearranging Molecules

It has long been known that common table salt and the precious diamond are crystals, but it has remained for the modern chemist to show that rayon blouse, silk stockings, and worsted suits are crystalline also—brothers under the skin to diamonds. This discovery not only explains many of the defects in things bought for everyday use, but has given the laboratory an opportunity to rearrange molecules and atoms to suit the whims and necessities dictated by modern living.

In one of the many illustrations of this, du Pont engineers have erected a miniature cellophane factory in which the museum visitor may watch spruce wood chips go into a feed hopper from which they pass to a vat where acids dissolve them to form a viscose mass. This is coagulated, rolled into a thin sheet, washed, softened, bleached, dried on heated rollers, and wound up on a roll as a continuous strip of transparent cellophane.

One would need to write a book to describe all the modern products of the du Pont chemical plants. When that young Frenchman, E. I. du Pont de Nemours took the advice of his friend Thomas Jefferson and established a small powder mill on the banks of Brandywine creek in Wilmington, Del., black powder was a necessity at the frontiers of a new nation. Today, gunpowder is less than one half of 1 per cent of the total business of the firm, and most of this goes to sportsmen. On parade at the museum beginning today are the latest in new plastics, safe refrigerants, artificial rubber, cellulose sponges, rayon, paints and varnishes, anti-freeze solutions, pyroxylin-coated fabrics, new fertilizers for the farmer, and endless products for home and factory.

Newport News Firm Bids Low on U. S. Cabin Liner

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Newport News submitted today the low bids for construction of a proposed cabin liner for the United States Lines Company of New York. The new vessel would replace the Leviathan, which has been decommissioned.

Bidding on alternate designs, the company offered to build the larger vessel, known as "K design," for $15,455,000 and the smaller vessel for $14,375,000.

The New York Shipbuilding Corporation of Camden, N. J., the only other company to bid, offered to build the smaller ship for $14,995,000, but did not bid on the larger type. In addition, both companies submitted bids on a special design of their own, embodying the best points in the two Maritime Commission specifications. The Newport News firm offered to build this special design for $14,560,000, while the New York Company asked $15,665,000 for its special design.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 158 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thurrdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Birmingham—Series of five programs, alternate Sundays, 8:45 a. m., beginning March 28 to May 23, inc., WBRC, 930kc.
Decatur—Wednesdays, 1:05 p. m., WMFO, 1370kc.

District of Columbia

Washington—Mondays, 9:45 a. m., WJSV, 1460kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Alternate Thursdays, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WIOD, 1300kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Alternate Saturdays, 1 p. m., WGST, 890kc.
Augusta—Tuesdays, 3 p. m., WRDW, 1500kc.
Columbus—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, April 3 and 17, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City—Wednesdays, 11:45 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Second and fourth Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.
Trenton—Mondays, 9 a. m., WTNJ, 1280kc.

New York

Brooklyn—Thursdays, 3:45 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.
Buffalo—Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
Buffalo — Fridays, 9:30 p. m., WBNY, 1370kc.
New York City — Fridays, 12:30 p. m., WBNX, 1350kc.
New York City—Saturdays, 3 p. m., WHN, 1010kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 9 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
New York City—Alternate Thursdays, 3:15 p. m., WNEW, 1250kc.
Plattsburg—Series five electrical transcription programs, Thursdays, March 18 to April 15, 3 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.
Rochester — Saturdays, 9 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.
Rochester—Alternate Saturdays, 10 a. m., WHEC, 1430kc.
Syracuse—Saturdays, 1:15 p. m., WFBL, 1360kc.
Troy—Second Mondays, 6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.
Utica—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays and Sundays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.
Erie—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Sundays, 2 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Harrisburg—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WHP, 1430kc.
Philadelphia — Thursdays, 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.
Philadelphia—Tuesdays, 9:45 a. m., WIP, 610kc.
Pittsburgh — Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Williamsport — Sundays and Thursdays, 6:30 p. m., WRAK, 1370kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Wednesdays, 4:15 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.
Spartansburg—Mondays, 4:30 p. m., WSPA, 920kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville — Second and fourth Fridays, 3:30 p. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Newport News—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.
Norfolk—First Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.
Petersburg — Third Fridays, 2 p. m., WPHR, 880kc.
Richmond — Tuesdays, 2:30 p. m., WRVA, 1110kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, April 18, 8:30 a. m., E.S.T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Plans for Art Center Approved at Wilmington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 31—Architectural plans for the New Art Center here have been accepted and it is expected the building will be ready for occupancy early next autumn.

It will house the collection of pre-Raphaelite paintings which the executors of the Samuel Bancroft Jr. estate gave the city and also the Howard Pyle collection of illustrations which the local Fine Arts Society presented to the city on the understanding it would provide an art center to house the collection on the site of the Bancroft estate.

The Art Center will have three exhibition rooms, the largest of which will be reserved for current shows lectures and discussions on the fine arts. The basement, which will be above ground, will be used as an art school.

Pastel Shades on Modern China

Dana B. Merrill

Table Setting Using Flowered Plates

Blue and Pink Flowers Centered on These Modern-Style Plates Exemplify the Rich Pastel Effects Now Obtainable in Permanent American Ceramic Colors. The Flowers Will Not Fade From Washing and Will Resist Stains From Acid Foods

India

(Continued from Page 1)

tionalists hitherto has been non-co-operation with official authorities. These Nationalists have entered the Legislatures mainly to cause trouble to executive authorities, rather than to co-operate with them.

The Indian National Congress Party, the most powerful machine of extreme political opinion in India, has through this period considered its main work to be anti-government agitation in the countryside, its activities in Indian and provincial legislatures being secondary.

Ultimatum to Governors

This has all been changed now that recent elections have placed Congress Party representatives in majority in more than half of these reconstituted legislatures.

The Congress Committee in these circumstances decided to accept office only where its party leader in each case was "able to state publicly that the Governor will not use his special powers of interference or set aside the advice of ministers as regards their constitutional activities."

This last proviso was aimed at laying the bogey of each governor's reserve powers—part of those checks and balances which the orthodox systems of government usually provide. Congress leaders hoped by these means to be enabled to take office without abandoning their election promise to endeavor to destroy the new Constitution.

Gandhi Accepts Limitations

Mahatma Gandhi, however, who is still in this crisis the chief inspirer of Congress Party tactics, has recently acknowledged that independence need not mean more than the degree which every self-governing British dominion possesses.

The wrecking of a constitution is said to be one thing before you accept office and quite another after you have become yourselves the very government you desire to destroy.

None pretended in these circumstances that the political outlook was exactly rosy, but every well-wisher of India was bound to appreciate that to get a revolutionary party into the harness of office under the very Constitution which it had so long been attacking would at any rate be a triumph for the Constitution.

Deadlock Over Pledges

It has been something of a shock, therefore, to find that at the eleventh hour the Congress Party has failed to obtain from British authorities the face-saving assurances it demanded. A deadlock has thus arisen and Congress Party leaders have endeavored to force the situation by abruptly refusing to take office at all.

The Government, on the other hand, has a cast-iron case for its refusal to give assurances which would have amounted to a promise not to carry out duties imposed upon it by the British Parliament.

In these circumstances the British authorities have decided to exercise the powers conferred upon them for carrying on the government in an emergency. Minority governments are thus being formed in those provincial legislatures where majorities refuse office. This has nonplussed Congress Party leaders, who now complain of the tactics adopted.

The reforms meanwhile are not to be held up. On the contrary they are being made operative in full in the five provinces where majority leaders have agreed to take office, and as far as the elected representatives allow in those where this is not yet the case.

India's Police Ready To Curb Extremists

CALCUTTA, April 1 (AP)—India's vast corps of police and soldiery was held in readiness today to put down any violent opposition to the start of constitutional semi-home rule for 11 legislative provinces.

All commodity markets were closed, along with numerous shops and mills. Nationalist newspapers suspended publication.

Processions of adherents of the Congress Party, the extreme nationalistic organization demanding complete independence, wended their way through the Calcutta business district, carrying their party's tricolor flag.

They halted in front of European shops and banks and shouted: "Boycott the Constitution!"

The majority of shops were closed in Delhi where a big procession, including several Congress Party leaders, was held.

Twenty-five persons were arrested there and six in Bombay on charges of obstructing traffic, by mid-afternoon, however, there were no reports of violence.

The Congress Party called a "hartal" or passive work stoppage as a protest against a qualified Indian independence from Great Britain.

The Calcutta Corporation, similar to a city council and dominated by native Indians, closed the schools and corporation offices, to show its disapproval of the new government.

Resistant Colors Feature Pattern Of New Ceramics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Hungry small boys who clatter their knives and forks until they are told they "will scrape the pattern off the plate" may find it wiser to remain silent, but at least there is proof now that the threat is an idle one.

At the convention of the American Ceramic Society just held here all kinds of new designs for tableware, both china and glass, were shown with colors which will not wear off, wash off, or be stained by food or liquids. There are new overglaze patterns which can be made permanent without the protection of the glaze. Applied on top instead of beneath the glaze, they retain their original intensity and permit better color uniformity—an effect long sought in ceramics.

Thus the scope of design has been widened, the rich tones inspiring unusual contrasts in decoration. For instance, there is body color in blue with black and white decorations—a combination not possible on a white ground.

The vogue for figurines, bookends, candle-holders and all kinds of porcelain ornaments is served by the new color combinations and effects, and another outstanding development is in glasses which may now be dipped or sprayed with contrasting bands as transparent as the body of the glass itself.

Most of the surface colors now available in American glassware were unobtainable 25 years ago. The early colors were soft and lacking in durability. As recently as five years ago there were no resistant colors. Now there is a wide variety of colors considered permanent. The reds, whites and blacks show the most remarkable improvement. Once rather dull, today they come in brilliant shades and pure color value.

The application of gold and platinum decorations formerly required two fires to make them adhere to the glass. With some of the new metallics only one firing is necessary—a far cheaper process than formerly. Despite all the improvement in color and design for both china and glassware, there has been a definite drop in prices.

Trip to World Fair Offered for Poster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—A national poster contest for American students, with a free trip to the New York World Fair in 1939 as the grand prize, was announced by directors of the fair corporation yesterday. The teacher of the winning student is to be similarly recognized, the announcement said.

Private and public school students from primary to college grade in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are eligible to compete, excepting that children of employees of the World Fair Corporation will be denied admittance. Four levels of competition for different age groups will be provided.

In each state or territory the corporation will present gold, silver and bronze medals for winners in the competition, and the grand prize is to be chosen from among the gold medalists.

A gold cup has been promised to the grand prize winner upon his arrival in New York to see the fair, held to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President.

Bullitt Returns to France

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, ambassador to France, sailed on the liner President Harding for his post yesterday after three weeks in the United States. He was accompanied by his daughter Anne, who is returning to school in Paris. The ambassador denied reports that he planned to retire from diplomatic service.

Japan Ships Steel From California As Scrap Price Soars

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 1 (AP)—Japan, urgently needing steel in her military and industrial expansion is buying construction machinery used in building Boulder Dam.

The Nailsea Court, chartered steamer, took 450 tons of machinery from Los Angeles harbor today, bound for Yokohama. Shipping men said this cargo is the first of 4000 tons of similar equipment bought from western power development projects.

Yesterday the steamer City of Los Angeles, started for the Osaka junk yards. It carried 6000 tons of scrap iron

Japan's steel dilemma was created largely by Soviet Russia's reduction of iron exports to Japan after the Japanese pact with Germany, and by failure of iron ore sources in Manchuokoukuo to materialize, observers said.

Scrap metal delivered in Japan now will cost importers a minimum of 101 yen as compared to the fixed price of 65 yen for pure pig iron. Composite scrap was quoted on a rising market at $21.92 a ton, the highest price in 14 years, but Japanese buyers are making firm offers for all available. A minimum of 6000 tons a month is available from Los Angeles Harbor alone for an indefinite period.

Montreal to Welcome Paris Council Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Celebrations of the 250th anniversary of the passing of Cavelier de La Salle, and the 300th anniversary of the birth of Père Marquette here on April 11, will be marked by the participation of Raymond Laurent, president of the Paris Council, and two other members, J. H. Becquet, and Dr. Brunerye.

M. Laurent has written Mayor Raymault of Montreal, who is looking forward to the visit here as a means of "strengthening the tie that binds the people of our two great democracies."

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Spacious four-room apartment; fine view; sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway. Call LAfayette 4306.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 149-03 Sanford Ave. exceptional, 6 attractive rooms, 3 baths, open fireplace, near subway railroad. Reasonable. Fl., 9-6354 or Supt.

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LONDON—Charming flat with roof garden and garage; large rooms, accommodation 3; to let, furnished, May, June, July. LADY BROOKS 8 the Orchard, Bedford Park, W. 4.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Attractive cheerful 3 room apt., including Frigidaire; private house, large grounds, 3 minutes station. Oakwood 1176.

VERY attractive room, kitchen and bath in well-serviced house for five months. Agent, 320 East 53rd St. New York City.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., 23-01 44th Drive—Eight-room sunny apartment; new subway at door. Tel. Stillwell 4-7766.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., 181 Bedford Road—Unusually desirable 2½ and 5-room apartments; newly remodeled, modernly equipped, spacious lawn and porches; garage; individual gardening space free; 1 block Christian Science church; $60 and $85 BALL, Tel. Pleasantville 1445.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

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DRESSMAKING

DRESSES, etc., altered and remodelled. Miss Frieda Bleicher, 171 West 76th St., N. Y. C. Tel. SU. 7-3022.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH Employment Agency—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ma. 6-7632

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Member F T D Hempstead 3553

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Gedney Farms, at $14,000; 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, oil burner, plot 80 by 175; near 2 golf clubs; quiet, convenient location. E. M. Verdes, 110 Mamaroneck Ave., Tel. W. P. 5257.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FLUSHING, Long Island, N. Y.—8 rooms, garage, rent $80 per month; automatic heat; electric refrigerator; near school, trains, bus; fine neighborhood, fire place, storm sash; 2 screened porches, insulated; sell reasonable. Smith, 40-20 167th St., Flushing. Tel. Fl 9-6164.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Attractive acre estate in restricted residential park; 9 room stucco, frame house, 3 baths, oil burner, 2-car garage, cultivated orchard. For sale or will rent by year or for summer. 26 New York Ave. Telephone W. P. 374.

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FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—MEN

COUNSELORS, Christian Scientists, for dramatics, craft work, nature, etc., swimmers. Write Box M-11, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N.Y.C.

MAN, companionship and intelligent care; Christian Scientist preferred; only applicants in and near N. Y. C. considered. Write Box W-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE GIRL for general housework and some care of 2-year-old child, suburban home; references; $10 Call Center Newton 5217-M (Mass.).

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—A refined, working housekeeper, Christian Scientist preferred; plain cooking; three adults; small apartment. 5 Circuit Rd. New Rochelle 9208.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Girl 3½. Special care. Christian Scientist. $50 monthly. Tel. Orange 5-8814, CARLAT, 134 Mitchell St., West Orange, N. J.

YOUNG lady with following who would be interested to assist in starting a small camp for girls from seven to ten years of age; preferably Christian Scientists; camp situated in Pine Grove near New Hampshire Lake. Box K-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

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27 Years in Flatbush

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71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

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Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 9323

NEW ROCHELLE N. Y.—For gentlemen, attractive room available in private residence. Convenient railroad stations. 106 Lockwood Ave.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 157th (Apt. 31)—Light front, elevator; kitchen privileges; $5.00 single. Double $6.00; bus, subway

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, repairing, etc. Delivery service. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y Ind. 3-5555.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE WOMAN of executive capacity, with 14 years of teaching (from elementary school into college), also tutoring, and two years of business, Philadelphia preferred, but free to go anywhere. H-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

SUMMER HOMES

FINGER LAKES REGION—New York State. Teeming with Indian tradition, offering summer homes for sale or rent on picturesque Owasco and Skaneateles Lakes. Address John N. Ross, Auburn, New York. Phone 2329

FOR SALE—Old fashioned Cape Cod, 9 rooms 4 fireplaces, 4 chambers, bath and extra lavatory, garage; unusual lot and location; sea and golf nearby. Samuel D. Amen, Pocasset, Mass., or E. H. Blake, HUB. 5231 (Boston).

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HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI 7-7969. Opp Empire State Bldg

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124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

The Conservador
Keeps foods you most want, where you want them, at your finger tips.
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

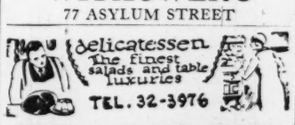
HARTFORD

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7018
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

Complete line of
STAMP ACCESSORIES
Albums, Maribo Sheets, etc.
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr.
(Newton Robertson's Bakery)

Coombs LEADING FLORIST
741 Main Street Tel. 2-3201

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
582 MAIN STREET

DATE PECAN DROPCAKES
25c a Dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

UNDERWOOD'S
Black Bean Soup—15c a can
UNDERWOOD'S
Date and Pecan Fudge, Spiced 15c a can
Steamed Puddings are delicious
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service.
18 Colony Street At the Clock

MIDDLETOWN

WETHERBEE & CONROY
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
Established 1800
COSMETICS AND PERFUME
108 Main St., Corner William St.
Phones 1490 - 2357

CENTRAL DRUG STORE
344 MAIN STREET PHONE 997
SPECIAL NOON-DAY LUNCHEONS 35c

NEW HAVEN

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

CONNECTICUT

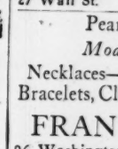
NEW HAVEN (Continued)

THE EDW. P. JUDD COMPANY
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed in the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.

183 ORANGE STREET

Rugs Washed and Stored
Domestic and Orientals
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN CO.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Esso GASOLINE
Goodrich Tires — Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
225 George Street 8-5722


Flowers and Plants
from
Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
GREETING CARDS
for Monitor Readers
CHAPEL STREET, AT THE TAFT

Dr. Maurice J. Jaffe
Optometrist and Optician
198 McKinley Ave. Tel. 9-1733
By Appointment Only

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Pearl-Set Jewelry
Moderately Priced
Necklaces—1, 2, 3 or 4 Strand
Bracelets, Clips, Brooches, Earrings
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington Street, South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

TERMITE CONTROL
Terminix Insulation Co.
42 Commerce Street Norwalk
PHONE 562

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

Visit
Siegelbaum's STAMFORD, CONN.
for New Spring Sportswear to Wear Everywhere

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
Clothing and Haberdashery for Men and Boys
259 MAIN TEL. 3-4188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

For Beautiful Permanent Waves at the Lowest Prices Visit
Our Beauty Salon—Fifth Floor
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

SEE NEXT PAGE

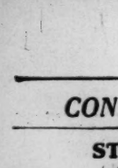
CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Shagmoor COATS
Exclusive with us
$29.75 and up
MANTELL & MARTIN
254 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
19 NO. MAIN ST. PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

"Little Lady"
COATS and SUITS
Exclusive at Frankel's
$16.98 to $39.50
H. FRANKEL & SONS
Charge Accounts Invited
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD

The
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices



PHONE 3-3245
THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner
197 MAIN STREET

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING COATS
SPRING SUITS
SPRING DRESSES
A superb collection of fashions, best and newest models.
Quality Fabrics—Expert Tailoring, Moderate Prices.
Visit Our Ready-to-Wear Department and look at these new styles.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury Conn.

BOYS' "KAYNEE" SHIRTS AND BLOUSES
Youths' Sizes, 12½ to 14½.
Junior Sizes, 8 to 14.
Blouse Sizes, 5 to 10.
All of Fast Color Materials, 98c ea.
The Miller & Peck Co.

Meats - Canned Goods
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
FREEMAN'S
427 WILLOW STREET
Phone 4-0197

DRESSES
SUITS
COATS
MILLINERY
SUGENHEIMER'S
WATERBURY, CONN.

Specializing in Facials and all branches of Beauty Culture
The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073

DELMAR'S
HOME MADE CANDY SHOP
KARMELKORN 85 East Main St. Phone 3-9434 See it made

HENRI'S BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylist
11 Leavenworth St. Phone 4-5176

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

CHAS. P. GALTON
BENTZ AND GALTON
GENTLEMEN *Tailors* LADIES
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our Suitings for Spring and Summer wear.
21 W. SARATOGA STREET

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

WHITNEY'S
Shop During
Whitney's 75th Anniversary SALE
APRIL 8 to 17th

BLACK STORK
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
CALL 4-9111

McManus and Riley
Correct Attire
for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

ABRAHAM FELTMAN
General Painting
Decorating
and Paperhanging
493 Washington Ave. Dial 4-9956

Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
BROADWAY at MADISON AVENUE
Dependable Furniture
Since 1865
Shop this friendly Store.
Our low cost of selling
Means a Saving

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE DIAL 7-2349

Dress For the Occasion
For the many social events planned after Easter, you'll need new afternoon and evening costumes.
They will be new and correct if purchased from
McLEANS

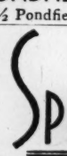
Hamilton - Elgin - Gruen
Watches That Have Proven True
DARROW - DAVIS
Proven Business Integrity

BRONXVILLE

Bronxville's Most Convenient Garage
Serving Bronxville for over 20 years

Manned by Experts pledged to honest Service
Storage—Call and Delivery Service
Repairs—by experienced mechanics
Lubrication and Motor Tuning
CEDAR STREET GARAGE
14 Cedar Street Tel. 3223—2251

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154


DRESSES for women and misses for all occasions, in youthful styles, can be selected at
SPENCER'S
69 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0937

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

READ
The Bronxville Press
Complete Bronxville News
Every Thursday
BRONXVILLE 2345
"The Spokesman for the Community"

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIR, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0717

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEDDO-HIGHLAND COAL
This finest of Pennsylvania Premium Anthracites has little ash but plenty of heat.
Actually, a ton lasts longer than coal of a lower carbon content—and it's the carbon that makes the heat.
M. J. PETERSON
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR
Phone Riverside 7309 or 1170

GRANT 3305
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

GEORGE GRADER
BLUE COAL
SEMET - SOLVAY COKE
Light Carting
51 W. Northrup Place PA. 6796

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye Co.
ESSOHEAT
The Modern Fuel Oil

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

FOOT REST SHOES FOR WOMEN
With 4 Spot Comfort — Our new line of which we are justly proud.
$6.85 per pair.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN ST.

ITHACA

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2781

Phoenix Pure Silk Hosiery
$1 a pair
ROTHSCHILD'S
Dial 2711

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Modernize Your Kitchen With
"PORT-A-BILT"
Cupboard Units
1000 Possible Combinations
Clark Hardware Co.
WEST 3rd. STREET

KENMORE

Mrs. J. F. Green Beauty Shop

Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service
Haircutting by Mr. Shada
3142 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9719

Office 91 Euclid Ave.
Phone Ri 6140
JOHN WILES
Coal and Coke
KENMORE N. Y.

LARCHMONT

Westinghouse Refrigerators
Vacuum Cleaners
Home Electrical Appliances
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Avenue
Tel. Larch. 2460

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT (Continued)

B. GLASSMAN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Optical Work
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1925 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

GRAND FISH MARKET
Sea Foods in Season
Orders delivered Tel. Freeport 5908
90 South Grand Avenue

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods Grace Rush Food Specialties Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571,1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

Bert's Orthopedic Shoes
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes of the Better Grade
"Where fitting is a science"
1923 Mott Avenue
FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.
"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"

CROSSWAYS
Cleaners & Furriers, Inc.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
Branch Stores:
1517 Central Avenue 2125 Mott Avenue

FLUSHING

Dresses Suits
Coats Knitwear Hats
The Boulevard Shop
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open Evenings Monday-Wednesday-Friday

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

CLARA P. ANDREWS

Hairdresser
Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

LOWERRE'S CLEANING FLUID
removes grease, oil and many other stains from wearing apparel upholstery, carpets etc.
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41st Avenue FL. 9-1701—9-7203
Opp. Murray Hill Station

SPENCER CORSETS
Girdles, Brassieres, Belts
We create a design especially for you.
Free figure analysis.
ELIZABETH CLARKE
43-57 158th St. Indep. 3-0447

FOREST HILLS

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

Harding Court Beauty Salon

Licensed Zotos Shop
All Work Guaranteed
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
72-27 Austin St.
Bou. 8-7735

BO 8-9910—0911 Home Phone BO 8-3160
FOREST HILLS PLUMBING CO., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Gas Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

AND SHELF PAPERS
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
71-32 Austin St. Bou. 8-2562

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens

FREEPORT

The Citizen National Bank of Freeport, N. Y.
The Bank on Merrick Road
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Sharlene's
The Individual Dress Shop
NEWEST FASHIONS
62 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRI . . .
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, L. I.
HEmpstead 6021

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING
REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Hempstead 6323 Open Evenings
RIDING OUTFITS
Raincoats - Sportwear
Scheffs Sports Store
76 MAIN STREET
Next to State Theatre

Georges
FINE FURNITURE
Special Rug Sale During April
GEORGE L. GUINEER
352 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONE: HEMPSTEAD 2154

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Fertilizers of All Kinds
Garden Tools, Seeds, Wheelbarrows
BLUMBERG'S
Hardware, Paints, Glass, Linoleum
278 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD 7720

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD Floral Park

Dr. Frank B. Rubin
OPTOMETRIST
228 JERICHO TURNPIKE
FLORAL PARK, L. I.
Phone FIeldstone 3-5142

HUNTINGTON

Fashion Park Clothes Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
YORK & JOHNSON
339 NEW YORK AVENUE
TEL. HUNT. 2093
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

JACKSON HEIGHTS

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at owest prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Edith Staples
Beauty Salon
37-03 83rd St. Newtown 9-9596

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
57-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

CAMEO SHOP
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

After the Show
DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
37-32 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles With Brookfield Sausage
LUNCHEON 35c to 55c
DINNER 55c to 75c
Also a la Carte

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing, Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria, Astoria 8-0011-0012

JAMAICA

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Frow
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

For
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Telephone Lyn 3824
THREE ITEMS $1.00
Except Friday and Saturday, and Before Holidays

PATCHOGUE

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints Glass Wallpaper
Lucas PAINTS
199 RAILROAD AVE. SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST. PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel Patchogue 230 Tel Sayville 949

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

QUEENS VILLAGE

VIGILANT 4-4750
Re-Roofing—Re-Siding—Alterations
GEORGE H. METZER CONSTRUCTION CO.
Contractors Builders
90-54 187th Street, Hollis, L. I.

FAUST BROS.
Queen's Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave Tel Hollis 5-8467

RICHMOND HILL

For the Latest in
SPRING FASHIONS
Sport and Dress Coats made of Forstmann's and other materials at a saving of 25% to 40%
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Ave. Corner 104th St.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

Walk-Over
1937 CABANA

Smartly patterned with verified perforations and stitching. Your choice of several styles and colors.
TOLLEY'S
Established 1905 Phone 2-1752 R H
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9952
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-8360

Spring Styles
Matrix, W. B. Coon Treadeasy
Edward Shoes for Children
PARAMOUNT SHOES
111-21 Jamaica Ave.

C. Francis Johansen
Skillful
WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY REPAIRING
104-40 Jamaica Ave. R. H. 2-1426
Established 27 years

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Huettinger's Beauty Salon

Specialists in Permanent Waving Transformations and Wigs
8515 JAMAICA AVE.—VIR. 7-2320

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Famous for Our Permanent Waving"

Specializing in All Types of Hair
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 21

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

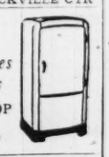
CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
TEL. R. V. C. 438

The Rug Store
Spring Sale of All CARPETS and RUGS

Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

Dr. Posner's
Scientific Shoes
for Children
PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 N. VILLAGE AVE ROCKVILLE CTR

Refrigerators
Vacuum Cleaners
Washing Machines
Wiring and Fixtures

THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111-A North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6429

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and
Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place, Tel Rockville Centre 3787

NEW YORK

Long Island

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MOUNT VERNON

SPECIAL PERSONAL CHECKING SERVICE
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE ONLY COST
Any officer will be pleased to explain, or information on request.

Have you seen a copy of "Services"?
The Mount Vernon Trust Co.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing
Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

OAKWOOD 7288
Sol Linetsky
UPHOLSTERING SHOP
Manufacturer of Fine Upholstered Furniture
Draperies
Slip Covers and Mattresses
105 E. Third Street

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
GREETING CARDS
19 Fourth Avenue

Amesi VALET
CLEANERS — DYERS — TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET

We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
For Persons, Places or Things
ANNUITIES—For College Fees
—For Immediate Income
—Deferred to Any Date
LIFE—20-Year Endowment, Etc.
Automobile—Burglary—Fire, etc.
HERBERT J. GRANT
24 John Street, New York, N. Y. BEekman 3-9400
170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. Hamilton 4921

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter. 6.22
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

Rochelle Beauty Salon
MACHINELESS PERMANENT $6.50
Expert Operators
Tel. Hamilton 5183
527 Main St., (Kresge Bldg.) New Rochelle, N. Y.

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1866—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
Novelty Gifts—Greeting Cards
RENTAL LIBRARY
(Books Mostly in Demand)
611 North Avenue New Rochelle 8876

THE CAKE BOX TEA ROOM
MARY A. NASH
111 Centre Ave., New Rochelle 6112

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift Giving"
Main St. at Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 996

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios etc
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5050

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES
LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 MAIN STREET New Rochelle 5549

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

Rochelle Pontiac Co., Inc.
255 Main Street, N. R. 6844
(Opposite the Armory)
Good Service, Intelligently Rendered

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. **LEEDS** and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO MAIN STREET PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET WHITE PLAINS

MARION
Hair Stylist
PHONE N. R. 1670
432 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CONSULT
BARSAMIAN BROS.
For Beautiful Floor Coverings and Their Care
ORIENTAL RUGS our SPECIALTY
Phone NEW ROCHELLE 4232
524 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
P. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetable
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

HICKEY-FREEMAN
CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
NETTLETON SHOES
Only the finest at
I. B. COHEN
507 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corp.
121 Westmoreland Ave. White Plains 5700

KAYE'S
CUSTOM MADE MILLINERY
Tel. N. R. 3733
77 Centre Ave., New Rochelle
(Between Main and Hugenot)

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless? Odorless. Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music
Instruments—Sheet Music
For All Purposes at CUT PRICES
We Specialize in PIANO TUNING and REPAIRING all Instruments
Tel N. R. 4317
76 Centre Ave., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Phone N. R. 8423 M. BATZANIAN

Star Cleaners & Dyers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILOR and FURRIER
DRESSMAKING
605 North Ave. *We call and deliver*

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
JEWELRY WATCHES
Silver of National Reputation
Telechron Clocks
We Remodel Personal Jewelry
565 MAIN STREET N. R. 3692

ELLEN HUSTIS
DESSERT SHOP
CATERING
Also
Tea Sandwiches—3.00 hundred
Canapes
Exclusive Selection of Desserts
10 Eastchester Rd. New Rochelle 8040

Lester D. Gelula, O. D.
Optometrist
By Appointment Only
SUITE 201-202
PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 6896

JANALENE
Guaranteed Uniforms
Exceptional Values for Nurses, Waitresses, Maids, Beauty Parlors, Offices. Also, Sport and Street Dresses
ALTERATIONS FREE
Shown at: —348 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Julia T. Bath N. R. 4980

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

"Seeing Is Believing"
but you cannot see our famous
FANTOM-FAST
invisible markings without a home demonstration or a visit to
BRIARCLIFF LAUNDRY
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y. TEL. 2160

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M Mon. Wed. Fri
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Glenmore 5-8672
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Ridge Delicatessen
6905 RIDGE BOULEVARD
Nr. 69TH STREET ATLANTIC 5-2406

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Jean's Beauty Shoppe
JANE McCLUSKEY
1912 Flatbush Ave., cor Ave "L"
NAvarre 8-9248

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

BUNNY SHERMAN
MILLINERY
7712 Fifth Avenue
Popular priced Hats from $2.95 to $5
French Room Millinery, $6.95 and up
Budget Department. Models at $1.95
Hats made to order and remodeling.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

Brooklyn (Continued)

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

AN OIL-BURNER
With the patented principle of turning oil into gas, which makes it clean, quiet, most economical and absolutely safe. Demonstration in your home. Anywhere in Brooklyn, New York, or Long Island.
MATTHEW H. OLTHOUSE
205 East 17th St. BUckminster 4-0833

Manhattan

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956
First House of Lanz Founded 1878

Harry P. Lanz, Inc.
Diamonds, Watches Jewelry and Silverware
Silversmiths Bldg. 15 Maiden Lane
Suite 501 REctor 2-2579

FURNITURE
CLEANED — REPAIRED
UPHOLSTERED
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 WEST 10TH ST. CH. 3-7458

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
For your convenience, a charming chapel at no extra cost. Utmost privacy assured. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

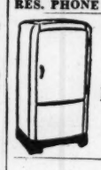
LEARN TO DRIVE
Cars furnished with DUAL CONTROL — Reasonable rates
Telephone Gibraltar 2-7676
S. J. DALLAS, 925 Post Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I.

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk
in
Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

VAN CORTLANDT DAIRY
All grades of milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

GILLARCO Philgas
V. F. KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Maytag Washers, Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
PHONE 489 307 N. DIVISION ST.
RES. PHONE 52F2 PEEKSKILL, N. Y.



NORGE
Better refrigeration
KURZHALS BROS.
INCORPORATED
Main St. and Nelson Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y.

INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
IRENE FOWLEY
1010 Main Street Peekskill 196

Peter's Beauty Salon
Private Entrance for Ladies
Adjoining Barber Shop
Telephone 474
1007 Park St. Circle Peekskill, N. Y.

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM

Permanent Wave Specialist
Since 1921
Edward's
BEAUTY SALON
PELHAM 0550 299 Wolf's Lane on Third St. Pelham, N. Y.

Choice Meats Fancy Groceries
Full Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grand Union Food Market
Incorporated
113 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Heights
Phone: Pelham 3000-3001
ED J. MOBERG Jr., Grocery Dept.
ALBERT LANDGREBE, Meat Dept.
FREE DELIVERY

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK (Continued)

PELHAM (Continued)

Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

FOR PROMPT EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

PORT CHESTER

243-245 Post Rd., Cos Cob, Conn.
Tel. Greenwich 2880
8 New Broad St Tel.: Port Chester 3306
The Beauty Box
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Telephone Port Chester 3303
233 Westchester Ave., Port Chester

Groceries - Fruits - Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Tel. 1767
Free Delivery Service
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's Annual
Sale of Rose Bushes
3 for $1
2 year old New England grown bushes packed in leaf mold.
They Will Bloom This Year!
Luckey Platt & Co.

An Early Lesson in Appearances
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
Carefully Cleaned
SWISS CLEANERS
542 Main St. Phone 644

Dresses $3.90 to $16.95
Coats $10.95 to $49.50
Suits $5.95 up
BAUER'S 260 Main Street

Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co

B & M FOOD MARKET
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
We carry a full line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Free Delivery

NELLY DON DRESSES
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area Reasonable rates and prompt service assured
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH Co., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

Corner Food Shoppe
366 Arnett Boulevard
DELICATESSEN
Groceries Fountain Service
Open until 11 P. M. Weekdays and Sundays

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
SEALTEST PRODUCTS
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST SATURDAY NIGHT PARTY. NBC Red Network. 8 to 9

HAROLD KELLER
Florist
Whatever the Occasion
We Have the Flowers
Retail Shop and Greenhouses
1033 SOUTH AVENUE Monroe 3502

NEW YORK (Continued)

ROCHESTER (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

Projansky
TAILORS—FURRIERS
For Gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 East Ave. Stone 337—338

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We Ask Your Patronage MAIN 18

JOHN VAN INGEN
COAL—COKE—OIL
Famous Reading Anthracite
262 ARNETT BLVD.
GENESEE 63

HARRY P. RUPPERT
Real Estate
111 Commerce Building
Main 1883

ADOLPHE E. BECKER
sells **COKE** *for*
R. G. & E. CORPN.
Just Call Genesee 6168

By Request
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Is Open Sundays from 12 Noon Until 8
DINNERS Fountain Service

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

Scott's Lawn Seeds
Fertilizers of all kinds
Garden Tools
WALTER A. HOBLIN, INC.
1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. 3454

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Marcel de Paris
COIFFEUR DIPLOMÉ
Permanent Wave Expert
SIXTY-SIX GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 2250

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

NEW YORK (Continued)

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
MAYTAG and APEX
WASHING MACHINES
SALES and SERVICE
217-223 State Street Ph. 4-4811

The Idamae Shoppe
Cottons $1.98 to $10.98
Silks—$5.98 to $10.98
525 State St. Schenectady 16 So. Perry St. Johnstown, N. Y.

WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
128 Jay Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Paints—Varnishes
Lacquers—Wall Papers

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced
WM. S. WRIGHT
Successor to
George Zeller's Paint Store
WALL PAPER of Character
Benjamin Moore Paints
Guaranteed Workmanship
1032 STATE STREET PHONE 2-4092

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

RUBBER FOOTWEAR for All Needs
Gaytees for Women
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 State Street

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
259 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9510

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

L. M. FOWLER
INSURANCE
and REAL ESTATE
307 State Street Phone 4-8716

SCOTIA

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
D&H Old Company's Lehigh and BLUE COAL—FUEL OILS
MANUFACTURED ICE
For Automatic Heat, see the MOTORSTOKER in operation at
51 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers.
Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
STORE
429 South Salina Street

GRACE M. SCUTT
Harper Method Hairdressing
Permanent Waving, Facials
Shampooing, Manicuring
Clark Music Bldg. Tel. 2-2775

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

NEW YORK (Continued)

SYRACUSE (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation, Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

Hear The
HAMMOND ORGAN
SOLD BY
Clark Music Co.
SYRACUSE, N.Y. PHONE 2-3101

DAVIS & REDER, INC.
Insurance
at a saving
134 W. Onondaga St. Tel. 2-5036

MAGRUDER'S CANDIES
60c Pound
CUPID CANDY SHOP
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The Way to Neutrality!

—Kirby in New York World-Telegram

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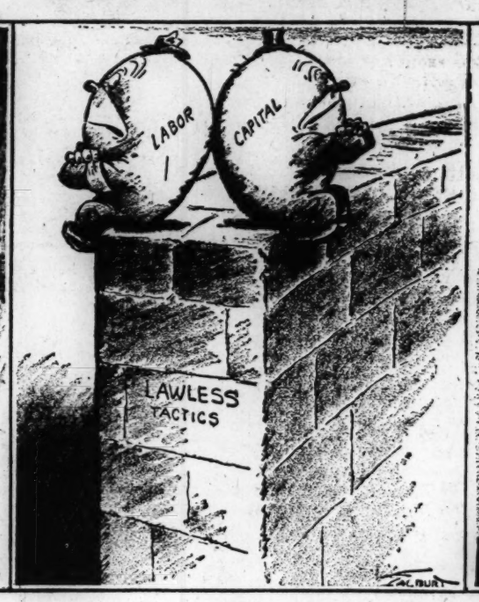
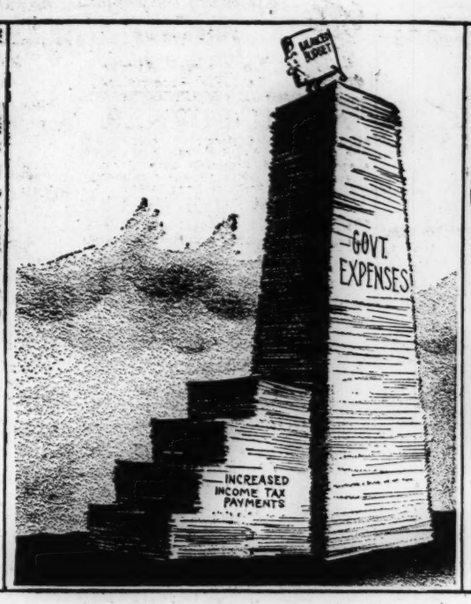


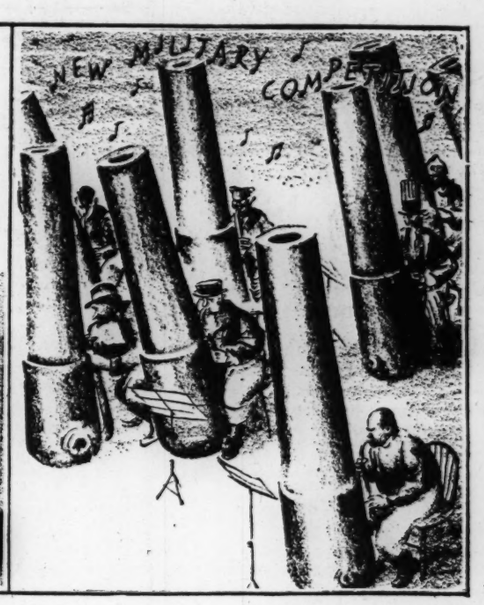
—Talburt in New York World-Telegram

The Case of Humpty Dumpty



—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

The Steps Still Run Short



—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal

No Harmony, No Gay Notes

Worth Knowing

LIGHTNING DOES NOT COME *OUT* OF THE CLOUDS!

Actual photographs made by General Electric engineers show that the main stroke goes up out of the earth following a faint "leader" stroke from the clouds which forms an electronic path for it to follow.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Neither do I condemn thee" (W. D. B.)—The poem which this friend is seeking appeared in the Oct. 18, 1919, issue of the Christian Science Sentinel; and we are happy to republish it:

In song, in speech, and in story,
Sounds ever the sad refrain:
The bird with the broken pinion
Soars never so high again!

And the listening heart grows heavy,
And deeper the lines of care;
For few there be but encounter
And enter the fowler's snare.

And the "Surely He shall deliver"
Seems robbed of its joyous strain,
When we hear that the broken pinion
Soars never so high again!

But hark to the song of triumph!
And gaze on the wondrous flight!
For sure as our strength is weakness,
So surely His strength is might!

No fear from the flight of the arrow
When He has delivered His own;
The soaring wing was but weaker
When it trusted its strength, alone!

For the bird with the broken pinion,
Or the heart with the scarlet stain,
When borne aloft by His angels,
Sinks never so low again.

—Vivian M. Kuenzli.

"Come home with me, beloved" (E. S.)—The correspondent hopes that some reader will help her find the poem from which the following lines are taken:

Come home with me, beloved,
Home to the house of God
In lonely separate byways
We long enough have trod.

The inquirer is also requesting the poem containing these lines:

You cannot banish us, vain world,
We banish you!

"Gone, they tell me, is youth" (E. C. H.)—No doubt some reader will be able to assist us in the search for the remainder of this poem:

Gone, they tell me, is youth,
Gone is the strength of my life;
Nothing remains but decline,
Nothing but age and decay.

Not so! I am God's little child
Only beginning to live;
Coming, the days of my prime,
Coming, the strength of my life,
Coming, the vision of God,
Coming, my bloom and my power.

We should also appreciate learning the author's name.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Decorative Centerpieces

A woman with an eye for beauty and the unusual made attractive and decorative centerpieces for tables by lacquering gourds and arranging them in pottery dishes. The gourds were various sizes and shapes (but only smaller ones were used for these arrangements) and were lacquered bright colors. One especially effective arrangement was a white pottery bowl with black and silver gourds.

She was able to buy the pottery dishes and bowls at wholesale prices, and as this was almost the only expense involved in this work (the gourds were grown in her garden and the lacquers were inexpensive), the several dollars apiece which she received for the centerpieces were largely profit. She sold many of these decorative centerpieces through gift shops in her city.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another, and with plenty of short words, this should not be difficult:

XRLFER K QLXLPVJX QKD CFX RVJ IOJX ULLX ULPTKPN, RO FJFKHHD VJ SKPOUFH XL CFX XRO IOJX JRLOJ LA XRO POKP TROOHJ.

Factual Figuring

To the number of cubic feet of earth in a hole five feet square by six feet deep——add the number represented in Roman numerals by "C"——; subtract the number of centimes in a French franc——; multiply by the number of the month in which All Fools' Day is celebrated——; and divide by the number of angles to an ellipsoid——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

After that one, it's a good time to change from PINK to ROSE, a change suggested by a Boston reader, and which can be made in four moves.

Jumping Pennies

Here's one that's a bit different: Arrange six pennies as shown below, these being numbered to assist in describing the successful manner of jumping:

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

The object is to stack these pennies in two piles of three pennies each, observing the rule that as each penny is jumped it must pass over three pennies. Can you do it?

Occupations of the Famous

Can you identify each of the famous persons below by his or her occupation? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	actress	Fritz Kreisler	
2	explorer	Walter Hampden	
3	senator	Maude Adams	1
4	sculptor	Edwin Markham	
5	justice	Sinclair Lewis	
6	actor	Guglielmo Marconi	
7	musician	William E. Borah	
8	writer	William C. Beebe	
9	inventor	Louis D. Brandeis	
10	poet	Gutzon Borglum	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tabby

Monitor Camera Club from Charlotte E. Juleen, San Diego

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Spoof'

This is a simple but effective ice-breaker. With all players seated round a cleared table, place teaspoons in the center of the table, there being always one more player than there are spoons.

Prepare a deck of playing cards so that there is one set of "four-of-a-kind" for each player (four aces, four kings, four queens, etc.). Shuffle and deal four cards to each player.

Each player then passes one card at a time to the one on his left, and receives one from the player on his right, with the object of getting four of a kind. A player may not have more than four cards in his hand at one time.

The first player to obtain four of a kind takes a spoon, and the rest of the players immediately grab for a spoon—and the player failing to get a spoon drops out. This process is repeated, but each time one set of four of a kind is removed from the cards and one spoon is taken from the table.

The game continues until all but two players have been eliminated, and these two are the winners. This game may be made even more hilarious when players are seated on chairs in a circle, and the spoons are placed on the floor.—Hazel S., Astoria, Ore.

Quotation for Today

REMEMBER that if the opportunities for great deeds should never come, the opportunity for good deeds is renewed day by day. The thing for us to long for is the goodness, not the glory.—F. W. FABER.

Sunbonnet Sue

The snowdrop is the very first
To see Spring's magic sign-
She tells it to the grasses,
They tell the trees and vine.
L.M.
Don Dero

In Lighter Vein

Success

Despite all the efforts of his teachers, it seemed that young Robert had just about as much chance of passing his scholarship examination as a cow has of becoming mutton!

During the afternoon the mathematics paper appeared, and the very first question on the paper floored him completely.

"If one horse," it asked, "can run one mile in a minute and a half, and another horse can do the same distance in two minutes, how far would the first horse be ahead if they ran a race of two miles at their respective speeds?"

Robert thought for a moment, and then he saw a way out.

"I regret to say," he wrote, "that It is against my principles to have anything to do with horse racing in any form."

He passed.—Montreal Star.

Biting Sarcasm

A traveler said to the conductor of a slow American train: "Does this railroad allow passengers to give advice?"

The conductor replied, gruffly, that he guessed so.

"It occurred to me," said the traveler, "that it would be as well to detach the cow-catcher from the front of the engine and bolt it on to the rear, for what is to prevent a cow strolling into this car and biting one of the passengers?"—Tit-Bits.

Brevities

Brubaker in New Yorker: Anybody who thinks college bills are too high will be glad he is not the Republican Party. The National Committee paid tuition fees of a million dollars apiece for eight students in Electoral.

Humorist: Thousands of Coronation visitors are expected at the Scottish lakes this year. It is fervently hoped locally that the Loch Ness monster will rise to the occasion.

Portland Oregonian: Anyone who can launch a new trend in publishing may have a bonanza. How about a digest of digests, to fit the watch pocket?

Punch: "How long should one cook spaghetti?" runs a query in a "Home Hints" corner. The answer is 16 inches, or approximately the extent of the average man's reach.

Service

Service is what we hope for in hotels
And possibly obtain by ringing bells
And tipping freely; anyhow, it will,
Though never mentioned there, be on your bill.
Service might well be symbolized by swarms
Of menials in upholstered uniforms,
Or flocks of open palms that intimate
"They also serve who only stand and wait."
Service, the courtesy of simpler days,
Is now a boast, an advertising phrase;
For Service is like Silence, rarely met;
The more it's talked about, the less you get.
—Arthur Guiterman in New Yorker.

Just the Cook

Willoby: "Jonesby, do you know that woman across the street?"

Jonesby: "She certainly looks familiar. Let me see, now. It's my wife's dress, my daughter's new hat and my mother-in-law's parasol. . . . Sure! It's our cook!"

A Salesman

"Last night I spoke to over 5000 people at the local auditorium."

"What did you say to them?"

"Peanuts, popcorn and chewing gum!"

Marmoset

Monitor Camera Club from L. A. Willahan, Los Angeles

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Pair of Shoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Yreka, Calif.

On a cold rainy night a young minister sat before the fire reading, when the bell rang. At the door stood a poorly dressed man who asked, "Could you spare me something to eat?"

"Come in," said the minister. "My housekeeper is out, but I'm a fair cook myself."

While the man enjoyed a hearty meal, his host's gaze was drawn to the guest's shoes—they were little more than remnants.

"Wait a minute," the minister said as the man, warmed and fed, prepared to depart. The minister looked over the shoes in his bedroom, but found none fit to offer the man save the ones on his feet. After a slight hesitation he took off his shoes and gave them to the stranger. They fit perfectly, and the man went away expressing gratitude.

To the young minister the problem of a new pair of shoes loomed large. This was his first charge; and the parishioners, humble farmers, paid more often in the form of supplies than in cash. Stout walking boots were a need because the minister trudged many miles up hill and down dale in the sparsely settled community. But thoughts of this nature were soon forgotten as he resumed his reading.

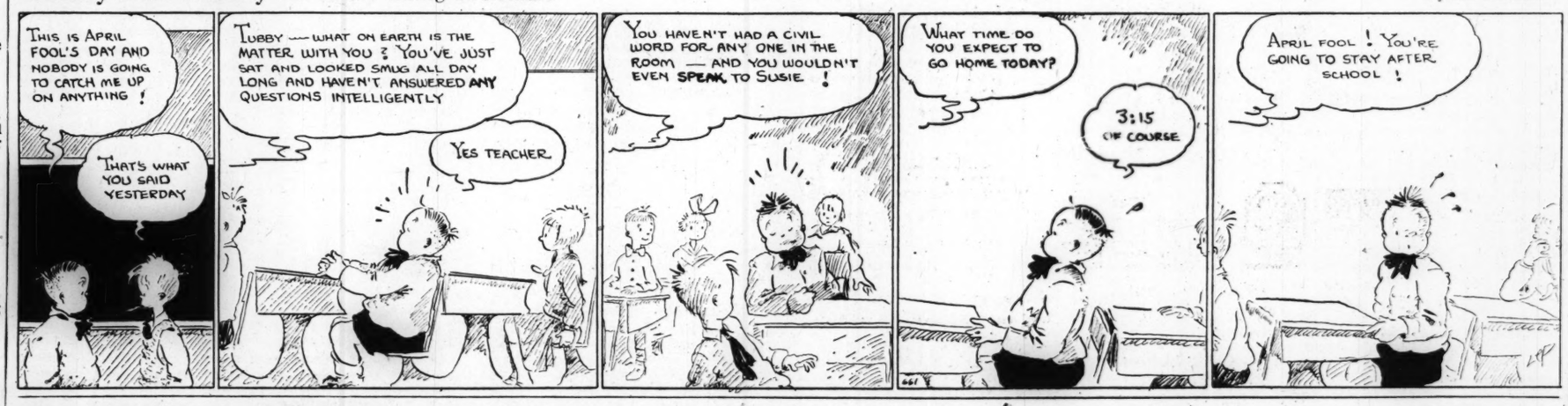
Presently the bell rang again, and the minister went to the door. There stood a man whom he had not seen for months.

"I've got a good job now, and I've come to pay back the money you let me have," he told the minister.

He handed him a five dollar bill and two ones.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Being Too Smart*

By LE PELLEY


THIS IS APRIL FOOL'S DAY AND NOBODY IS GOING TO CATCH ME UP ON ANYTHING !
THAT'S WHAT YOU SAID YESTERDAY
TUBBY — WHAT ON EARTH IS THE MATTER WITH YOU ? YOU'VE JUST SAT AND LOOKED SMUG ALL DAY LONG AND HAVEN'T ANSWERED ANY QUESTIONS INTELLIGENTLY
YES TEACHER
YOU HAVEN'T HAD A CIVIL WORD FOR ANY ONE IN THE ROOM — AND YOU WOULDN'T EVEN SPEAK TO SUSIE !
WHAT TIME DO YOU EXPECT TO GO HOME TODAY?
3:15 OF COURSE
APRIL FOOL ! YOU'RE GOING TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mr. Mole Does Some Explaining*

By THE HAGERS

THE GNOME AND I CALLED MR. MOLE TO SEE WHY HE HAD BUILT THIS KNOLL.
I SAID, "NOW, MR. MOLE, THE MOUND OF DIRT YOU RAISED UPON MY GROUND
LOOKS BAD. I DON'T LIKE TO COMPLAIN—" "COME IN PLEASE, WADDLES; I'LL EXPLAIN.
WE'VE FOUR NEW BABIES; SO, YOU SEE, I HAD TO BUILD A NURSERY."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Lucifer (Isa. 14:12)

In the midst of a chapter foretelling the downfall of the pagan empires of Babylon (Isa. 14:4, 22) and of Assyria (verse 25), the prophet Isaiah cries: "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!" (verse 12).

The Hebrew word translated "Lucifer" means literally "the shining one"; and it may be noted that the planet Venus is known in Latin as "Lucifer" (literally "light-bearer"). Thus there is general agreement among commentators that the prophet is comparing Babylon or Assyria or one of their kings to a star or planet which gradually wanes at the approach of the morning light, until finally it is lost sight of altogether, despite all its former brilliance and the fact that it had endeavored to exalt itself "above the stars of God" (verse 13).

Isaiah's prediction was justified, for the Assyrians gave way to the power of Babylon, which, in turn, was destroyed by Cyrus the Persian in the 6th century B. C.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Though a motorist may put his best foot forward, he usually is careful to put the best shoes on the rear wheels.

Factual Figuring: 0 plus 100, minus 100, times 4, divided by 0, equals 0. Did you slip up on this?

Letter Changing: Pink, pine, pone, rose.

Jumping Pennies: Jump penny No. 1 to No. 5; jump No. 6 to No. 3; jump No. 2 to No. 5; jump No. 4 over 5, 1 and 2—then jump it back over 5, 1, and 2, where it lands upon No. 3 and 6. The pennies are now in 2 piles of 3 each.

Occupations of the Famous: Actress—Maude Adams; explorer—William C. Beebe; Senator—William E. Borah; sculptor—Gutzon Borglum; justice—Louis D. Brandeis; actor—Walter Hampden; musician—Fritz Kreisler; writer—Sinclair Lewis; inventor—Guglielmo Marconi; poet—Edwin Markham.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

India—Potential Democracy

TODAY the provincial portions of the long-awaited constitutional reforms for India are being brought into actual effect. A vast experiment in democracy in that sub-continent has entered upon the stage of fruition.

It is an experiment so bold in conception and so unparalleled in scope that many Indian administrators of undoubted good faith and with long experience of Oriental conditions have at one time or another expressed doubts as to its feasibility. Certainly the task of introducing it has been colossal. It has involved the conferring of democratic institutions upon 350,000,000 Asiatics, the great majority of whom are illiterate peasants using a number of totally distinct languages and practicing often mutually antagonistic customs and creeds which from time to time bring large sections of the people into sharp conflict with one another.

The reforms are in two parts, one provincial and the other federal. The provincial part creates individually responsible governmental units, each of which is comparable with one of the states in the American Republic. The federal part is to function as soon as the provincial one has proved successful. The development now taking place is the starting of the eleven provincial governments upon separate careers. They have each been furnished with an independent administration responsible to an elected legislature. Six of these legislatures are bicameral, five unicameral. The franchise for these chambers is on a low educational and property qualification.

The elections have been held and have gone off smoothly, thus confuting those who have questioned the possibility of handling an electorate comprising more than 30,000,000 oriental voters, many of whom are women, only partially emancipated. The results of the elections have been promising upon the whole. It is true that the Indian National Congress, the largest political organization in India, has won, on a program of hostility to the reforms, an unexpectedly large proportion of the seats, and has thereafter tried to block the reforms by refusing to take office. On the other hand, this has been counterbalanced in the remaining five provinces where control lies with various combinations of such groups as those of the Moslems, the Liberals, the Depressed Classes, the Justice Party and the Sikhs, which are all prepared to work the new system.

Even in those provinces where the Congress representatives have absolute majorities, a deadlock has been prevented by British authorities. This effort has consisted in forming minority governments which will be enabled to carry on. This stopgap arrangement is to continue only until the majorities show themselves ready to operate the scheme with good will, as they will be well advised to do, because otherwise they will deprive themselves of ability to fulfill election promises they have made to their constituents.

For the first time in history there is thus being offered to the multitudinous peoples of India the opportunity of governing themselves. This opportunity is in no way circumscribed by the fact that as a temporary arrangement at first, British officials are to stand ready in each province with powers to intervene if breakdown should threaten.

The system has been designed so that the new administrations shall be unaffected by this arrangement so long as civil order and financial credit are maintained. Defense and the conduct of foreign affairs are to remain for the time being in British hands, but it is hoped that this also will be temporary only, it being Downing Street's declared intention to give India autonomy as complete as that enjoyed by such nations as Canada and Australia, as soon as evidence is forthcoming that this can be done with safety to all concerned.

The developments now occurring thus mean that Indians are being entrusted with the future of their country.

The Search for Peace

IF THERE has been any moment, save only in the World War period, when as many different and important official contacts between Great Britain and the United States have been opened up as at present, it has escaped the attention of the historians. The extraordinary diversity of channels that have lately been established between Washington and London is of the greatest significance for the peace of the world.

The background of the present entente—for entente it almost is—between Britain and the United States, appears in the role both countries are now playing. Britain is the cornerstone of stability in troubled Europe. The United States is spokesman for democracy in the western world, and President Roosevelt in his South American speeches made himself the advocate of democracy as against dictatorship on the world scene. A diplomatic movement of democracies is under way.

A mere recital of the new relationships between Britain and the United States reveals that something unusual is going on. Four separate but equally important channels between the English-speaking capitals have been opened up since the beginning of the year:

First, an important British cabinet minister, Mr. Walter Runciman, came to Washington to discuss world affairs with President Roosevelt. London deliberately sent one of its most experienced and least-easily persuaded statesmen.

Second, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of one of the chief self-governing dominions, came down to Washington to take the lay of the land. With the new constitutional status of the dominions, with the coronation conference in London next month, at which Mr. King must take a leading role, it is clear that this channel through Ottawa to the other English-speaking capitals is a vital link.

Third, Lord Tweedsmuir, the personal representative of the British throne in North America, comes to Washington and behind a cloud of ceremonial he and Mr. Roosevelt have several exchanges of view.

Finally, Norman H. Davis—President Roosevelt's personal roving ambassador—arrived in London yesterday to begin talks directly representative of the President, and to make inquiries in Britain and the Continent similar to those that British representatives have made here.

Where does all this coming and going lead? As far as Washington observers can discover, it supports this conclusion: that President Roosevelt is determined to do something helpful in the threatening world crisis, but does not know exactly what he can do. There are two requirements for action: First, his plan must command the support of American public opinion; second, it must be a useful contribution to Europe and the world.

These are stiff prerequisites. There is no assurance that they have been met. Evidently President Roosevelt is exploring, trying to find some useful course of action. It is not simple to chart a plan for him, even from the easy sanctuary of the editorial chair. But the search is pregnant with vast possibilities; upon its success peace may depend, for it is clear that unless the United States defines and lives up to its responsibilities as a nation-citizen of the world, peace cannot be assured. It is vital that the search be pressed.

Air-Minded

TUBBY and Buddy, as young and ever-young readers of this newspaper know, have just been initiated into that vast company of twentieth-century boys and girls to whom the airplane appeals as a big, thrilling and dependable friend.

The airplanes they know have taken them on sky journeys as amazing as that of Hussein's magic carpet. With these great robot birds they associate the good meals an active little boy devours so readily, the kindness of air hostesses, exciting departures and glad homecomings. Quite explainable is the presence in nearly every well-equipped playroom of at least one toy airplane.

With what strange and troubled questionings would these children respond to this sad bit of history, as recounted by Andre Malraux in the Nation:

> In Madrid on the first day of January toys which had been sent from every country in the world were distributed to the children. . . . For an hour the children passed in silence among these little piles of toys; and it seemed as if the generosity of all the world was also accumulated there. Then came the sound of the first bomb. A squadron of Junkers was bombarding the city. . . . The Junkers . . . departed, and the children turned back to get the last toys.
>
> When all was over, there remained in the immense empty space one little heap, untouched. I approached to examine it; it was a pile of toy airplanes. . . . The little boys had preferred anything, even dolls, and had kept away from that pile of toy airplanes, not with fear, but with a sort of mysterious horror.

Two sorts of air-mindedness are abroad in the world today. Children, it appears, are capable of giving poignant expression to both.

Where Is Crime Born?

EVIDENCE is accumulating to show that foreign-born in the United States cannot be blamed for most crimes, or even for a majority of crimes. in some eastern communities where the proportion of foreign-born is high. When the country as a whole is canvassed, as the Russell Sage Foundation has recently proved, the foreign element in crime drops to less than 6 per cent of all white persons received in state and federal prisons during 1935.

In New York City, where 32 per cent of the population is foreign-born, only 22.1 per cent of 2590 offenders brought before the Manhattan Court of General Sessions were born outside the country. This result is reported independently of the Russell Sage conclusion that crime cannot smugly be blamed on outsiders.

Another guidepost emerging from the New York survey is that the vast majority of those in trouble with the law were neither aggressively anti-social nor mentally deficient. They were victims, in many cases, of social maladjustments. This knowledge, coupled with light on the low proportion of foreign-born in crime, should turn crime preventive activities out of blind alleys into work against the actual causes of anti-social conduct.

America has the opportunity of saving both herself and her adopted sons from an unwholesome heritage. The way is through social amelioration by a self-governing people. Blaming the foreign-born only obscures the way.

Forever New England

Book News of the Day

GOLD HILL and Virginia City, built on a solid ledge of gold and silver, and in some respects remarkably like the twin cities on which Lot's wife is reported to have cast regretful eyes, have had their story told many times, beginning with Mark Twain and coming down to the patient historical spade-wielders of today. But, it seems certain, it has not been told from the viewpoint of a lady until Flannery Lewis recorded his grandmother's memories in SUNS GO DOWN (New York: Macmillan. $2). She lived through it all, pioneer days, the great boom of the '70s and '80s when Mount Davidson was yielding up its forty millions a year, to the desolate present.

She did not look back on the gay, dissolute cities; she looked down on them from her house on the Divide between, as well as from a certain elevation made up of her ideals and her self-respect. She went out to Nevada in 1862, the year Mark Twain arrived (she remembered him as "that printer"). She was, perhaps, the first white woman in Virginia City, except those of whom it were kindest to say least. She knew everyone a lady was supposed to know, and she knew about everyone else, from the nebulous figure who named the town, and the eccentric who discovered the great lode and bequeathed it his name, to the millionaires and the visiting celebrities. She was in a stage hold-up and "enjoyed it thoroughly."

She outlived her great roaring Irish giant of a husband and her sons, and she kept secret for years the name of her brother-in-law's slayer in order to avoid more bloodshed. Recently she has had to sell old furniture and keepsakes for necessities; but she does not set much store by material possessions. She is cheerful, detached, matter-of-fact and a little condescending. She reads Emerson and Howells—and G. B. Shaw, in spite of the fact that she thinks him rather "awful." She doesn't like pioneers, although she is probably the oldest of them all—they lack stability. "New Englanders," she says, "have standards and stick to them." And where Grandma is will be (to misquote) forever New England.

It is hard to decide whether the book is history or portrait, hard to separate Virginia City and Grandma. "Grandma thinks . . ." or "Grandma recalls . . ." begins Mr. Lewis, and then goes off on some bypath of reminiscence to marvel over the strange world of her past; or he muses over some boyhood memory of his own, when the little old lady, old even then, was his champion against the natural enemies of expanding boyishness; or he admires her friendly tolerance on all the larger issues; or he smiles over her aloof prejudices against such innovations as tourists and automobiles and modern plumbing. But the smile is like April sunshine—gentle and veiled in mist.

K. C. K.

Giving It a New Flavor

City of Yesterday

ARRIVING by night in the heart of Morocco, we have driven through dark and mysterious streets to an inn which is as suitable to its environment as the centuries-old half-timbered Tudor hostelry of an English village. A Moorish Sultan once lived here in all his state, but his richly adorned apartments now know the excited chatter of far-come tourists.

But all else is the same, the tiled floors, the mosaics of the walls, the exotic adornment suggesting a tiny corner of the Alhambra at Granada, the low divans and piles of cushions, even the little spraying fountain in the center. In the high-walled courtyard the tall palms caress with their long fronds the red roofs of the ancient palace. And from your chamber window you look out upon the minarets and mosques and spires of Fez, a city paramount of the Moors.

The roofs of this magic city of Islam, reverenced for centuries as the home of the wisest of men, of the truest of believers, of the highest culture, rise like dim shadows against the star-spangled Moroccan sky. Here and there in the winding streets of the silent town below a light flickers, but the stillness is broken only by the occasional clatter of an Arab horse's hoofs upon the rough cobbles or the call of a lonely donkey on the distant surrounding hills.

You are fain to set forth into the night and to explore the dark, once sinister, streets of a city which, though only a day's journey from Europe, is as exotic as Jaipur, more oriental than Yunnanfu. The insecurity of a very recent yesterday, here in the holy city of Islam, has given place now to a tranquillity that you hope will endure. For Fez is a place apart, a veritable museum among cities, a lingering relic of the past unaltered in a single detail. You are a thousand years from Europe in time if scarce 300 miles and twenty hours in distance.

Upon such a place it is fitting that the calm of uncounted ages should forever lie, nor be disturbed by the passing differences of men. You stroll down the narrow alleyway called the Talaa, "main street" of Fez. It leads in a long, gentle descent out of the fairy garden of Bou Jeloud which is full of palms and orange and lemon trees and as redolent with a hundred blossoms as a garden of Samarkand. Frequent arches, built long ago by just such master craftsmen as worked in Granada and Toledo and Seville, overhang the Talaa. Richly adorned with mosaics, battered and tarnished now, they connect the brick and plaster houses on either side. Where there are no arches, striped awnings and mattings are hung against the hot sun of midday, and when you enter this shadowy place you seem to have penetrated to the very heart of the Orient.

Silent and mysterious, this enchanted road into the past is full of white-robed men and veiled women who rarely glance at the stranger. Bearded Moors sit motionless for hours, sipping thick Turkish coffee in the little cafés. The shopman squats cross-legged amid his wares apparently unconcerned whether customers appear or not. The cobbler works as his forbears worked in Babylon, and the silversmith shapes his curious ornaments with the tranquil leisure of a land and a folk unconcerned with time.

Down the narrow way, scornfully scattering all in his path, rides a richly garbed sheik on a splendid white Arabian stallion. The awnings overhead are none too high to clear this tall and stately person's headgear as he sits his beast firmly as a descendant of the Centaurs. A Moslem holy man walks slowly down the Talaa in the wake of the chief, and the people who have fearsomely shrunk back from the proud stallion's high-stepping feet now crowd forward to lift the hem of the priest's garments to their lips. They mutter words from the Koran and sometimes he pauses for an instant to raise a hand in benediction above them.

By and by the Talaa opens into a little square where, by day, the sun drenches everything and men lounge in the shadow of the great mosque or beneath the palm trees. Native khans, or inns, surround the square, centuries-old caravansaries which welcomed voyagers from far across the desert in days when no Christian face was ever seen in the narrow streets of this magic city of the Orient. Here even tonight, in the light of flaring torches, the white-garbed merchants of Fez are bargaining with the leaders of far-come camel caravans, their clamorous voices the only breach of the profound calm that lies upon the ancient city.

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Modern South

By Frank L. Perrin

HOUSTON, TEXAS

GRADUALLY, unobtrusively and unostentatiously, the progressive cities of the South, of which this is among the more progressive, are doffing the old and putting on the new. The metamorphosis is more apparent in architecture, in hotels and in public buildings, including churches, than in the beautiful residential sections. It is equally noticeable, somewhat to my surprise, in the changing customs of the people of the South, the third generation from the men and women of antebellum and early post-bellum years. This latter change is the most important, socially and nationally, of those noted. Education, the interchange of students, teachers and professors, combined with the influence of advanced and advancing religious thought, have gradually all but erased the clinging and once supposedly indelible line of sectionalism.

The study is interesting and inspiring. But care must be observed that conclusions are not too quickly reached. The observer will be inclined to the belief that within the last four decades the growth and development of the South have been prompted by similar developments in the North which have given impetus to the progress now everywhere observable. But it seems to be the fact that growth and progress have kept pace in both sections, and that they have been simultaneous and due to the same prevailing causes or influences.

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Thirty years ago, or a little more, Dallas, in Texas, and Atlanta, in Georgia, were commonly referred to and regarded as the pioneer cities in the South in what was called the modernization movement. I was somewhat familiar with the South, even then, from previous close acquaintanceship, just as I was familiar with the North and its cities. From a mid-section vantage point it was possible to watch quite closely the development in such widely separated cities as Chicago and New Orleans, or St. Paul and Minneapolis in the North and Atlanta, Dallas, Galveston and Houston in the South. The same influences and economic and industrial causes seemed, as I saw the situation, to shape the course of growth in all sections.

There has been apparent in the South, as well as in the North in recent years, a marked slowing down in the matter of home building. Now, in nearly all cities, activity in this line has been resumed. The larger cities in the South are in great need of many new homes. The need is not so pressing, I am told, for more business houses and office buildings. This expansion took place during the years immediately preceding 1929, and in nearly every city there is ample office space for the present.

Houston has profited greatly by becoming a seaport. Its ship canal is a busy thoroughfare. It hastened and determined the city's distant neighbor, Brownsville, to undertake a similar enterprise. Now Brownsville has the canal leading to the Gulf, but it still needs ships and trade. These will come, as they have come to Houston, with the increased development of the Rio Grande Valley. Houston, however, has some advantages in the matter of geographical location. It is a railway center and directly in the line of east-to-west and west-to-east travel. It has excellent hotels, a salubrious climate, and enjoys, with Galveston, the sandy beaches and cooling breezes of the Gulf of Mexico.

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Houston's eye is on the tourist traffic between the eastern states and Mexico. A broad highway, via Brownsville, will before long make it convenient for travelers going into Mexico over the new Inter-American Highway to log their route through the Rio Grande Valley to Matamoros, via Corpus Christi. Travelers from sections more directly north, as well as those from the west, will continue to make San Antonio their starting point on the way to Monterrey.

Houston was, until the year 1839, the first capital of the new Republic of Texas. It was named, of course, for Gen. Sam Houston, leader of the victorious Texas forces in the battle against Santa Ana's Mexican Army. The first permanent settlement was in 1836, on the banks of Buffalo Bayou, close to the battlefield of San Jacinto. We all read the story in our history books some years ago. In Houston I had the pleasure of meeting a great-great-granddaughter of the Southern belle of those days who, tradition says, induced the famous general to permit the town to bear his name.

There is no lack of enterprise, no dearth of vision in Houston. Indeed this lack exists in few of the modern and progressive cities of the South. The pace has definitely changed within the memory of those who have been interested observers for years. With the newer era has come, in large measure, forgetfulness of whatever sectional jealousies may once have existed.

The Wide Horizon

Rum, Revenue and Rehabilitation

By Robert W. Desmond

IT IS nearly forty years since Virgin Islands rum has been important in the world liquor trade. But a new era in that commerce has just begun with the first shipment from the islands of a brand known as "Government House Rum." Product of a government-sponsored sugar mill and distillery on the island of St. Croix, the product is to be sold in the United States, perhaps elsewhere. An informal and unofficial celebration, known as the "Prohibition Emancipation Festival," has been held in the islands to mark the occasion.

Three points may be noted about this event. First, one thing that made the celebration definitely "unofficial" was the absence of Secretary Harold L. Ickes, head of the Department of the Interior, which directs the Virgin Islands administration; in fact, it seems probable that he was not even invited to attend. Second, the name of the festival is, in a certain sense, inaccurate. Third, the fuss made about this shipment of Cruzian rum gives a false emphasis to the purposes of the Virgin Islands Company, whose name appears on the bottle labels, but whose "rum interests" are relatively slight.

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As to Secretary Ickes, he failed the rum-makers so sadly on a past occasion that he may well be *persona non grata* among them. It happened a year or so ago, while he was on an official visit to the Virgin Islands. In St. Croix he went to the government-sponsored distillery, and some publicity for the rum made there was planned by those in charge. The Secretary was expected to drink a small libation while motion picture cameras recorded his expression of approval. Mr. D. Holdridge notes the sad miscarriage of this plot in his currently popular book, "Escape to the Tropics."

"A nicely West Indian atmosphere was managed by making a big rum keg the serving table," he writes, "and, for all I know, the whole thing may have taken place under the palms. Well, the cameras were aimed, the reporters' pencils poised, a big black man with glass and bottle stood ready to pour, and Mr. Ickes advanced, whereupon everything commenced to function. But Mr. Ickes took the proffered rum, smelt it, made a nauseated grimace, set it down, and walked off, which was very honest of him, but not precisely co-operative."

* * *

To call the present publicity ballyhoo a "Prohibition Emancipation Festival" is misleading. It is true that the Virgin Islands were bound by the Eighteenth Amendment, which prevented the manufacture of rum, long one of the island's specialties. But they have been free of such restrictions for two years, now, and it would be incorrect to say (as, indeed, has been done by some seeking to explain the hardships experienced there in recent years) that the islands were seriously affected, economically, by that prohibition-era curtailment.

Rum had not been an important factor in the islands' trade since before 1900. Rum is made from sugar cane. The total of rum exported annually for the decade prior to prohibition was made each year from 250 tons of St. Croix sugar cane. With cane selling at about $70 a ton, this contributed only about $17,500 to be divided annually among growers, and the amount of cane devoted to rum manufacture was only about 3 per cent of the total production.

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The Federal Government's program for the rehabilitation of the Virgin Islands is intended to make them self-supporting, and the re-establishment of sugar cane growing in St. Croix is regarded as the most certain way out of difficulties for that island. Large sums have been appropriated to put the natives back on the land through a homesteading program. Rum-making is merely one way to utilize part of the St. Croix sugar production. It would seem less important if there were a normal outlet for the raw sugar into the United States. The sugar quota established by the Costigan-Jones Act now is only 5462 tons, set on the basis of one of the worst years of production. But there is no such quota on sugar as made into rum. If the raw sugar quota were raised to something between 10,000 and 18,000 tons annually, which latter figure represents the potential maximum of island production, St. Croix could ship all its sugar, if it would, to the United States.

The Virgin Islands Company, a non-dividend-paying corporation, began operations in 1934, financed by $2,520,030 of government money. It is intended to provide a market for sugar cane raised by homesteaders, squatters, and small growers on St. Croix. It owns two sugar-grinding mills, and it holds about 5000 acres of its own, on which it is experimenting to find the best grades of cane for the island, and on which it is reconstructing villages for workers in the fields. The company expects to show a small profit in the financial report of next June 30, and profits go to the United States Treasury. It seems to be one of the major factors in bringing economic stability once again to the much-buffeted Virgin Islands.